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25 August 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SECOND SEMINAR OF ISLAMIC BANKS ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2917, 9-15 May 82

[Article: "Second Seminar of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions: Final Declaration"]

[Excerpts] The second Seminar on Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions, organized jointly by the International Institute of Islamic Banks and the government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was held in Conakry from 21 April to 1 May 1982.

Apart from the eminent leaders of the International Association of Islamic Banks, several high-ranking personnel from Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal participated in this seminar.

The seminar was opened on 21 April 1982 by his excellency Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

During the work of this session, the personnel present had the signal honor of talking with his excellency, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme official of the revolution. The valuable lessons which the seminarists drew from this talk enabled them to have a profound understanding of the political and ideological facts of the economic system of Islam, which must constitute the foundations of a new international economic order. The seminarists have decided to adopt President Ahmed Sekou Toure's declaration as the Seminar's basic document and recommend its wide dissemination throughout the Islamic countries and communities.

Having, moreover, noted the very instructive speeches of their excellencies Dr Lansana Beavogui, the prime minister entrusted with the plan and statistics, and Marcel Cros, minister of international cooperation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the seminarists listened with interest to the different communications on the Islamic economy and doctrine. The themes of these communications were widely debated by the seminarists who were thus seeking to contribute adequate answers to innumerable questions of an ideological and technical nature relating to the creation and functioning of Islamic banks and financial institutions.

Having analyzed all these communications, the seminar solemnly declares:

1. That Islam is an integral and complete system embracing all aspects of human life: spiritual, material, political, social, cultural and economic.
2. That economic activities in Islam are regulated by the rules of the Shari'ah which condition the mode and relations of production, distribution and consumption. These rules are alone capable of guaranteeing Islamic society its harmony and its expansion, by developing its noble values in order to realize its ideals of justice, solidarity, progress and peace in faith.
3. That the Moslems must pool their material, financial and human resources in order to accelerate their development by carrying out joint projects. This would liberate them from all foreign domination or exploitation.
4. That only in systematic and total application of the Islamic Shari'ah can a remedy be found for the maladies which today affect the Islamic world.

--Whereas Riba or usury leads to social injustice, the exploitation of man by his fellow man and the exploitation of the Islamic countries by anti-Islamic forces,

--Whereas the rapid and growing establishment of Islamic banks and financial institutions in the countries of the Moslem world constitutes the foundations of a new international economic order based on Islamic cooperation, solidarity and justice,

--Considering the capacity of the Islamic banking system to provide all services furnished by usurious banks,

--Considering the necessity of orienting efforts toward productive medium- and long-term investments which meet the priority needs of the Moslem masses,

--Whereas through the Islamic economic order, the Zakah and the Solidarity Societies Islamic alternatives to insurance are contributing to the achievement of social balance,

--Whereas the Islamic banks and Islamic investments companies constitute for the Moslem countries privileged instruments for mobilizing masses for their development,

The seminarists:

I. Urge the governments of the Moslem states:

1. To use every possible means to facilitate the establishment and development of Islamic banks and financial institutions.
2. To begin a broad sensitization campaign with a view to instilling in the masses the political, economic and social objectives which underlie the activity of the Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions.

3. To give their political and financial support to the International Institute of Islamic Banks and Economy.

II. Invite the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Financial Institutions:

To continue their assistance efforts to the Moslem world with a view to achieving its economic and social development.

III. Recommend the strengthening of the International Institute of Islamic Banks and Economy with a view to enabling it:

1. To intensify its training and advanced training efforts for the personnel of Islamic Banks.

2. To hold training sessions for personnel of the Islamic banks in the three following languages: Arabic, French and English.

Conakry, 1 May 1982
The Seminar

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CSO: 4719/985

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE-EGYPTIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A technical cooperation agreement between the People's Republic of Congo and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed Tuesday morning at the Ministry of Cooperation. The agreement provides that the Egyptian Fund for African Cooperation will send expert advisers to the People's Republic Congo to work in the bureaucracy. The two sides were represented, respectively, by Comrade Frank Gaston Tsikabaka Lupey, permanent under secretary for cooperation, and by His Excellency Mr Ahmed Baheiddin Al Rachidi, chief of mission and Egyptian ambassador. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 605, 24 Jun 82 p 3] 9516

APS-ACI COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement between the Algerian national press service, APS [Algerian Press Service], and the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY, ACI, was signed Wednesday in Algiers by Mr Mohamed Merzoug, the APS general manager, and Mr Auguste M'Passi Muba, the head of ACI. Those in attendance included top officials of APS and the Congolese Committee, Martin Bissila, director of studies and planning at the Congolese Ministry of Information, and Assoukou from the Ministry of Cooperation. There were short speeches from both sides. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 607, 26 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

FRENCH-CONGOLESE COOPERATION--French-Congolese cooperation was advanced Saturday with the signing of two conventions and three protocol agreements totaling Fr CFA 264,950,000, most of which will go to the ministries of agriculture and industry, the Geographic Institute and Brazzaville's Amilcar Cabral School. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 21 Jun 82 p 4] 9516

9516

CSO: 4719/1161

ROLE OF CITY DWELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 25 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Public Leadership Platform"]

[Text] To reorganize the City Dwellers' Associations, the proclamation of April 1981 was passed. On the basis of that proclamation, the third city dwellers' election was held. Last Sunday, for the second time, the Assembly of Kebalies' Associations met, at which time it evaluated what had been done in the Kebalies and indicated which aspect of the future struggle should be more effective. The broad masses of the city dwellers discussed subjects involving their Kebelies as well as national affairs. The nature of the deliberation reflected two things: the increase of the rights of the broad masses, a gift of the revolution, has been demonstrated and the efforts made to train people for public leadership had been clearly indicated. The Second Assembly of the Kebelies recognized the special situation of the northern part of the country, where a campaign is in effect to solve the temporary problems that exist there. Although the city dwellers, the masses of the people there, have confirmed their willingness to contribute to the support of the Red Star Campaign through their representatives or by taking part in public demonstrations, the assembly renewed its support for the Red Star Campaign. Such a campaign is indicative of the implementation of the objective of the Revolutionary Government and the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, namely that the public organizations should be reorganized so they can play a greater role in politics, economics, and social affairs.

The broad masses of the city dwellers have been freed from exploitation by the July 1975 proclamation that nationalized the urban lands and the houses of the landlords who owned more than one house. Furthermore, the city dwellers have been given the opportunity to manage their own affairs, develop their own economy, manage their social welfare, make themselves politically conscious, reorganize their associations, and be armed so that they can challenge and defeat their class enemies. In the past when the country and the revolution were under attack from both the internal and external class enemies that coordinated their efforts, the city dwellers contributed a great deal to defending the revolution's cause that later resulted in maintaining unity and victory for the revolution.

Although it is a recognized fact that in collaboration with other revolutionary forces the city dwellers struggled with class enemies and contributed to defeating them and strengthening the revolution, some weaknesses have been reflected in the City Dwellers' Associations. Therefore, for these associations to play an important role in the progress of the revolution, it is essential to upgrade them to the level of the revolution and to reorganize them. To promote these goals, the Revolutionary Government and the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization have set forth a policy.

In the First Central Committee Historical Meeting of the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, Revolutionary Leader Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the City Dwellers' Associations have a place and a role to play in the struggle of other public organizations against the class enemies. As to the amount of the city dwellers' contributions, their activities are self-evident. As for the complex and long journey of the future struggle, it is the essential duty of each association to increase the quantity and improve the quality of its contributions.

On the basis of the Proclamation of the City Dwellers' Associations and the City Administration, these reorganized associations are participating in and contributing to the revolutionary struggle. At the moment, the associations are receiving political, ideological, and organizational policy instructions from the sole political organization, the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, and are fulfilling their responsibilities as outlined in the Central Democratic Program. In addition, the progress of their struggle is strengthening the revolution. At their general assembly, the members of the City Dwellers' Associations democratically discussed the weaknesses and strengths of their organizations and how to eliminate the former and improve the latter.

According to the reports of the Operation Committee and the Auditing Committee, confirmed by the discussions and later recommendations for improvement, the City Dwellers' General Assembly was able to exercise its democratic rights, the gift of the revolution. In some of the Kebeles, some of those who were elected during the previous election were criticized and have been replaced by the city people for failing to fulfill their revolutionary duties as expected. Such steps as the people electing honest officials will strengthen the organizations. Furthermore, the assembly discussed the distribution of products, economic development, maintenance of security, sports, and the management and discipline of youth. Subjects of common concern were also discussed with other organizations to help resolve some of the problems. This year the City Dwellers' Assembly will meet three times to review the results of the struggle. After receiving policy instructions from the Revolutionary Government and the Commission of the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, the City Dwellers' Associations will plan their future struggle so that they will be able to play the role required of them.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

PUBLIC LEADERSHIP PLATFORM--On the basis of the Proclamation of April, 1981, regarding the city dwellers' election, the third election was held. Following the election last Sunday, the 4th Kebabie General Assembly met, wherein it was demonstrated that the democratic practice has been achieved by the revolution and that efforts were made to encourage public leadership. [Text] [Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 25 May 82 p 2] 9948

CSO: 4503/27

RESULTS OF JOINT GABONESE-CAMEROONIAN COMMISSION MEETING

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Report by Neltoh]

[Text] Subjects of the greatest importance for strengthening Gabonese-Cameroonian relations have been under discussion since Wednesday 23 June by experts of the two countries meeting at the Okoume Palace Hotel for the 10th session of the Greater Joint Gabon-Cameroon Cooperation Commission which ends today.

Among the subjects discussed have been the operations of the ad hoc commission established to see to implementation of the Protocol of Ngaoundere (Cameroon), which defines the modalities for delimiting the boundary line which we share; the effectiveness of the committee established at the ninth session to implement the cultural agreement; and school enrollment problems for nationals of the two countries in Cameroonian and Gabonese educational institutions.

The two delegations also had to deal with consular questions and their humanitarian implications. Projects of mutual interest, such as the heavy-duty road from Yaounde to Libreville, agricultural development, the training of agricultural sector cadres in major colleges and specialized institutes were also discussed by the two sides.

Both sides are desirous of ratifying accords designed to stimulate increased Gabonese-Cameroonian commercial relations. It should be noted that the Ngaoundere Protocol laid the foundation for the agreements reached as well as those being negotiated. Its purpose was to facilitate the best possible implementation of the accords reached in specific areas such as commerce, culture, and so on.

The manpower agreement ratified by Cameroon has once again been brought into the negotiations. The two delegations will also review the cultural accord already ratified by both states.

With regard to consular affairs, discussions covered the issuance of exit visas to tourists departing Cameroon, the permits required of Cameroonian nationals going into Gabon, the proposed convention on emigration and immigration, and finally the opening of a Cameroonian consulate in northern Gabon.

These measures are aimed primarily at curbing the clandestine entry of (non-Cameroonian) African nationals from Gabon.

On the commercial front, now that the recommendations made in recent sessions for the holding of meetings between bureaucrats and persons active in the economies of the two countries have come to fruition with the Cameroonian participation in the Fifth National Fair in Libreville, Gabonese and Cameroonian experts have reviewed the proposed cooperation agreement between the Gabonese Foreign Trade Center and the Cameroonian Foreign Trade Center.

One of the most important items coming out of the 10th session will doubtless be construction of the heavy-duty road linking Yaounde and Libreville, which is described as vital for the expansion of commercial relations between the two countries. Technical studies on the project are already prepared, but financing must still be found.

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CSO: 4719/1161

NATIONAL POLITICAL BUREAU HOLDS WORK SESSION

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2917, 9-15 May 82 p 5

[Article by Senainon Behanzin, National Political Bureau secretary: "BPN Communique"]

[Excerpt] The National Political Bureau held a work session on Friday, 7 May 1982, from 1000 to 1300, with Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and the supreme official of the revolution, presiding.

During this meeting, the National political Bureau devoted its work to the efficiency, stringent regularity and strict morality of operations relating to presidential elections and the solemnity of the announcement of election results as well as to the correct organization of popular celebrations of the inauguration of the new presidential legislature.

During the session, the Political Bureau noted the decision of the National Popular Assembly creating two important institutions of the party-state:

--First: A Constitutional Council composed of five members, charged with ruling on the regularity of electoral operations relating to the election by universal suffrage of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The Constitutional Council will settle all complaints and disputes concerning the outcome of the election.

It will institute a detailed report which it will transmit to the Supreme Constitutional Assembly.

--Second: The Supreme Constitutional Assembly, also created, is the supreme authority of the party-state.

It comprises 600 members, including:

--All members of the Central Committee,

--All members of the government,

--All 210 members of the National People's Assembly.

--All members of the National Headquarters of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women, Youth of the African Democratic Revolution and the Inter-Service Staff, as well as the leading personnel of the General Revolutionary Commissions and the 35 PDG federations.

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CSO: 4719/985

DAILY CALLS FOR ACTS, NOT WORDS OF LOYALTY

EA171258 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Action Not Words"]

[Text] Many politicians are going to be tempted to use the aftermath of the recent abortive coup to try and paint themselves as more loyal to the president than their rivals. Our simple advice to them is that they should desist from any such behaviour. In the first place, such tactics are only going to add to the political divisions which already exist amongst politicians in the country and this is hardly the time for disunity. Secondly, public one-upmanship in expression of loyalty to the president is likely to confuse the national investigations going on into who were behind the coup attempt. In the current attempt to get at the root of the Kenya air force rebellion, we need more light and less noise from our leaders. Most certainly we do not need red herrings thrown in the path of those investigating the circumstances of the coup.

Last and most important of all, political leaders have got to understand that it is not only loyalty to the president as a person which is at issue in this whole matter. It is loyalty to the presidency and to the constitutional machinery under which this country is governed. It does not make sense for leaders to shout loyalty to the president as a pro-forma matter if they do not care a hoot about the country's constitution and its laws. After all, many of the Kenya air force rebels who caused so much havoc on August 1 also once used to shout Nyayp; they once took an oath to defend the constitution; they stood at attention when the national anthem was played; and they mounted guards of honour for the president on many occasions. Kenyans should realise that loyalty that really matters is loyalty to the whole constitutional way of life which we chose at independence, and it can be shown best by action not mere words.

CSO: 4700/1734

NJONJO PRAISES ARMED FORCES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

CONSTITUTIONAL Affairs Minister *Charles Njonjo*, praised the country's police and armed forces for their loyalty to the nation, and especially for their "intelligence in discovering the authors of the recently circulated seditious leaflets".

Mr. Njonjo said the security organisations of this country were doing a good job, although wananchi tended to forget their important role. Although the security forces worked under heavy criticisms, the country was lucky to have a disciplined force which was not ambitious "unlike their colleagues in other countries".

The Minister singled out, the Chief of General Staff, Gen. J.K. Mulinge, for leading the country's armed forces in maximum discipline. Through this discipline, every Kenyan could sleep comfortably, he said.

Mr. Njonjo referred to the authors of seditious publications as cowards who did not sign their names on the leaflets. Their purpose was to bring chaos to the

country, he added.

Saying there was some loose bar talk on Tuesday night, the Minister said it was on record that he was the defender of the constitution.

People in North-Eastern Province are law abiding and loyal to the Government and if they were given guns, they would eliminate banditry in the area, Wajir West MP *Ahmed Khalif* told the House.

He was contributing to the debate on the Office of the President.

In respect of his constituency, he said he was asking the Government to arm only 40 people and be given two months to eliminate armed bandits.

The Member said the trouble started when the Ogaden crisis broke when armed bandits infiltrated and started creating chaos.

He said that three days ago, when Ethiopia and Somalia were shelling each other, a shell dropped on Mandera Hospital killing one person and injuring others.

CSO: 4700/1689

PREPARATIONS NEEDED BEFORE MAKING EDUCATIONAL CHANGES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu: "Changing Time for Students"]

[Text]

THE proposed programme of eight year primary school education, followed by four years at secondary school, then four years at university should not be implemented until exhaustive preparations in all the institutions affected are completed.

This is the opinion of leading educationists in Kenya. The educationists, who chose to remain anonymous, say the 8:4:4 programme is close to the American system, which is finding increasing favour in European countries. But they warn that the fact that these countries find favour in the programme is not a good enough reason for Kenya to plunge into the development.

If poorly implemented, the educationists say, Kenya could find itself with another New Mathematics Programme or a New Primary Approach (NPA) which had to be scrapped after years of investment.

The programme has its roots in the report on a second university which was compiled recently under the chairmanship of the Canadian professor, Colin Mackay. It replaces the Gachathi Report which envisaged nine years primary education, four years secondary school, and three years at university. The Gachathi proposals had to be dropped because of the cost of implementation.

Eight-year primary school education is not new to Kenya. Before independence the primary school course ran for eight years until Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, the then Minister for Education replaced it with the current seven-year programme.

If poorly implemented the new programme will have severe and long-lasting disruptive effects on the education system. Those charged with the task of implementation must decide quickly on:

- The date of implementation so as to remove the suspense for parents;

- The level at which the implementation will be carried out initially;

- The gradual marriage of the new programme into the old system;

- The overhaul of the curriculum and especially that of the primary schools which will have an extra class to handle. Std. 8;

- The review of the secondary school curriculum which will lose one year to the primary school and another year to the university;

- The review of the university education curricula, which will have to take into consideration the lower calibre of material entering it from high school and the demand for high level manpower in the country;

- The supply of educational

- Its comparability with other educational practices elsewhere in the world. Currently Kenyans of Form Six level enter any university anywhere in the world without prior examination in the universities.

The implementation of the programme means the effective scrapping of the two advanced level classes, Form 5 and 6, materials to the three sectors;

- The source and quality of manpower to teach in the sectors and their financing.

The programme administrators

will also have to convince parents that the 8:4:4 programme is a lot better than the present 7:6:3 programme.

Parents will need to know whether the new programme is better in terms of:

- Skill development and employment opportunities in the labour market;

- The number of students benefiting from it.

The two classes have in the past been used to prepare students for university education. Students at this level spend two years studying three subjects, either in the sciences or in the arts in preparation for university.

Under the new programme, students after "O" levels will be going straight to the university. The university then will take on the load of preparing students for degree course work. This will mean extra finance and manpower at the university.

It also means that what could have been saved at the secondary school level will be eaten up at the university. Provision of university education is much more expensive than that of secondary school education.

In advanced countries the 8:4:4 programme has been found extremely useful, because a majority of students are able to go to university. But in Kenya only about 10 per cent of high school students ever enter the university. In such cases the two years of advanced level has been found useful in giving the students an opportunity to specialise and gain marketable skills.

The new programme will raise special problems for the university administration, which will have to weave the National Student Service into the new university calendar.

The primary schools will have to improve their library services, their quality of teachers, laboratories and supply of school equipment.

The education administrators should not find it difficult to seek expert advice especially through the Kenya Secondary Schools Headmasters' Association which will be affected most. They should also seek expert advice from such research institutions as the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE) and Bureau of Educational Research at Kenyatta University College.

CSO: 4700/1689

SOLDIERS TOLD TO OBEY SENIORS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 82 p 28

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Moi yesterday emphasised the importance of discipline in the armed forces.

It should be the basis of military training and conduct, the President said at the Armed Forces Training College (AFTC), Lanet, near Nakuru, where he was the guest of honour at the commissioning of army cadets.

President Moi, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, asked the new officers to always obey their senior officers. He told them to work hard and to set a good example for their subordinates.

The President reiterated his pride in Kenya's armed forces and said the nation's security depended on them. He commended senior officers, including the Chief of General Staff: Gen. J. K. Mulinge, and said they were "well-trained officers".

President Moi congratulated second-lieutenant Karuiru, the parade commander, for being judged the best cadet. He asked him and his colleagues to show the same enthusiasm when they were posted to their respective units.

The President, who had earlier said the passing-out parade was an important moment for the officers, commended the college commandant, Brig. D. N. Meli, and the instructors for their tireless work to ensure that they receive the required training.

On arrival at the AFTC, President Moi was met by Brig. Meli. He then boarded the ceremonial Land-Rover which drove him to the parade square, and inspected the parade by the cadets.

After the cadets took the oath of allegiance, the best were presented awards by the President. He later presented Presidential Commission parchments to the newly-commissioned officers.

Among those who graduated today were officers from Uganda and Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1689

'STANDARD' EDITOR FIRED, CRITICIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Pius Nyamora: "The Dehorning of an Editor"]

[Text]

THE son of Ishamel Wango, who had been taking on a number of leaders for a number of years, was taken by the horns and rendered harmless in a single day.

Mr. George Githii found one day, this week, he apparently took on more than he could handle. One of his former victims, Livestock Development Minister Paul Ngei, lost little opportunity to suggest that Mr. Githii should be dehorned.

But before Mr. Ngei took his longtime enemy by the horns, Mr. Githii was knocked down by his own masters, who wrested the *Standard* newspaper from his editorship.

Githii, however, appears to have finally managed to swallow what he had bitten. It was not painful, he assured his audience later.

What precipitated it all was the Tuesday *Standard* editorial about detention without trial.

Mr. Ngei told his colleagues that the editorial was "definitely an abuse of our Government, an abuse of the powers of the President, an abuse of this National Assembly, an abuse of those who elected the Members of this honourable House, through democracy, and an abuse of the law of the country."

Mr. Ngei informed the House, "he (Githii) is now at large, so, he seeks to challenge the Head of State, the President of the Party, and the executive arm of Government".

Mr. Ngei, however, could not deal with Mr. Githii singlehanded, so he called on those who maintain law and order to charge the son of Wango with inciting the people against the Government.

Mr. Ngei opened the wound inflicted by Mr. Githii on the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Mwai Kibaki.

Mr. Kibaki, ironically, admired the English used in the editorial though he could not agree with its content. "The editorial was aimed at destabilising the Government," he said. He proposed that if the *Standard* and its owners did not clear themselves, they should be cleared out of the country.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo suggested that perhaps there was something wrong in Mr. Githii's head which had given him the courage to challenge the existence of the rule of law in the country.

When Members informed Mr. Njonjo that Mr. Githii was all-right, the Minister responded: "I am not saying that the editor of the *Standard* is mentally insane. Let us look at this matter objectively. I have read this article and I repudiate everything...."

When Nominated MP Ezekiel Barg'etuny was given the floor, he started mixing sugar with salt, talking of *vifaranga* (chicks) instead of *vibaraka* (stooges). He said that were it that Mr. Githii had nobody behind him, he and his *vifaranga* would be in detention.

Assistant Energy Minister Njenga Karume took the opportunity to shadow-box foreigners who abused his wife and other wananchi. "Time might come when we will be forced to box them whenever they abused us... and see whether the world will turn up-side-down."

Mr. Karume thought some foreigners had grown horns by thinking that Kenyans were overwhelmed by their Harambee donations. "We are not money prostitutes," declared Mr. Karume to the delight of Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development Martin Shikuku.

Considering Mr. Githii's consistance and education, Winam MP Peter Anyumba offered, he (Githii) should look for another job in the United States of America, Japan or elsewhere.

But Mr. Anyumba failed to win the support of a large number of Members who demanded: "He should be detained."

Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning G. G. Kariuki, explained how leaders had lived under fear during the reign of Mr. Githii.

"My fear today is that we are meeting here to see and rejoice when one of our brothers, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Standard*, is being sacrificed by his masters," Mr. Kariuki said. But he remembered to counsel the House that Mr. Githii had some super power — "his little fellows in

this nation" — behind him.

Mr. Kariuki was supported by Minister of State in the Office of the President Justus ole Tipis. When Mr. Tipis was given the floor, some Members demanded: "Give the progress!" Mr. Tipis, however, declined but quibbled. "I will not take long because I am not a tall man."

Bungoma South MP Lawrence Sifuna admired Mr. Githii because he had managed to attack almost everybody, although he was not even a councillor.

Mr. Sifuna ruled out a claim by a Member that Mr. Githii might have committed suicide. "No, he has not committed suicide because I was with him yesterday," Mr. Sifuna informed the House.

Meanwhile, Attorney-General Joseph K. Kamere and Mr. Njonjo were enjoying the book entitled, *The Greatest Love*, which turned out to be a Bible when Mr. Shikuku inquired.

By this time, quite a number of Members had shown they were out of love with Mr. Githii and were demanding: "We want action".

Mr. Kamere promised "action", and Assistant Labour Minister Shariff Nassir suggested that the *Standard* should be strangled by withdrawing Government advertisements.

However, of greatest worry to Foreign Affairs Minister Robert Ouko was that "the champions of the politics of *kumalizana* (elimination) are the people who shout loudest about being the supporters of Nyayo."

And if that was the case Mr. Githii should never be allowed to contest any post in the name of Kanu, suggested Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources Philip Leakey.

Samburu East MP Job Lalampaa wondered whether those who maintained law and order were afraid of Mr. Githii and wanted to know if he was above the law.

Mr. Githii, clearly had no affection in Parliament.

POLICE BRUTALITY ERODES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Police Brutality and Public Confidence"]

[Text]

YESTERDAY we published yet another horrendous story of police brutality. This time it was not just another case of police overstepping their authority or using excessive force in their enthusiasm to perform their duties. Nay. This was a case of calculated, cold-blooded brigandage.

When ruling in a case on inquests into the deaths of two people who died at Gatundu Police Station, district magistrate G. K. Mutai stated that it was clear that the station was being run by a Mafia-type gang who would liquidate any person and stop at nothing to cover it up. The magistrate recommended "a surgical overhaul" of the station. Every office from top to bottom at the police station should be transferred, said the magistrate.

Considering the goings-on at the Gatundu Police Station — including a mysterious fire that destroyed 10 files pertaining to murder cases on July 19 — and the ruthlessness of the mafioso there, it takes a lot of courage and conviction, even for a district magistrate, to expose such brigandage. Mr. Mutai must be commended for his forthrightness.

But more importantly, we would like to suggest that the Police Commissioner, Mr. Ben Gethi, should take drastic steps to rid the police force of those officers who seem to be hell-bent to tarnish the good name of our police force, often reputed to be one of the best in Africa.

And we are not just talking of a few officers. An examination of our police files during the last five years shows that there have been many cases where the police has been accused or indicted of sheer brutality. Forget about mere corruption or harassment. Torture, beatings and banditry have been heard of too often.

Some of the brutality has led to civil proceedings with taxpayer having to cough up hundreds of thousands of shillings as compensation to victims, or relatives of victims, who have been brutalised in the hands of policemen. This month alone the Government had to pay 293,251/- to a bus driver who was shot and injured by two policemen. In making the award, Justice Eugene Cotran noted: "Here are two policemen — one being a senior sergeant — who trespass upon the house of an innocent man by night, drag him out of his house, beat him up and not content with that, shoot him three times for no

rhyme or reason."

In another case the widow of an administrative policeman who was tortured to death by CID officers was awarded 250,000/-. It was stated in the court that the CID officers, in addition to other ghastly, horrifying and revolting torture, forced the victim to dig his own grave in a forest and ordered him to lie down in it as pistol shots were fired into the grave to frighten him.

Can our police afford to have such brutal and sadistic men in its force? The answer is clearly no. No police force the world over can afford it. Police forces are effective only to the extent that they enjoy public confidence and credibility. Brutality erodes that confidence and credibility. And for a police force to have to resort to torture, beatings and lawlessness to obtain confessions and catch criminals is self-defeating and a sure sign of unprofessionalism.

CSO: 4700/1689

FAMILY PLANNING BATTLE YET TO BE WON

Nariboi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 82 pp 13, 16

[Article by Winnie Ogana]

[Text]

THE Minister for Health Dr. Mukasa Mango recently said that Kenya's current pregnancy rate of one million cases per year justifies compulsory family planning.

He stressed that time had come when all Kenyans must heed President Moi's advice to practise family planning.

Kenya's annual population growth rate of 4.1 per cent is one of the highest in the world. In the past, disease, poor nutrition and constant inter-tribal conflicts — all which led to frequent deaths — kept populations low. But times have since changed.

When President Moi launched the country's 1979-1983 Development Plan, he said: "As a result of improvement in nutrition, sanitation, health and other services since independence, our population rate is now very high. This has led to an increased pressure on land, family incomes, environmental degradation, large migration of people from the rural to the urban areas, pressures on health, education and social amenities." Many people are not enlightened about the effects of large families. And the few who do face numerous problems while controlling their fertility.

Traditionally, polygamy, breast-feeding, withdrawal and abstinence were all methods of family planning.

The Government and private organisations like the Family Planning Association of Kenya are calling for modern family planning methods. According to 1977-1978 fertility survey, only 4.4 per cent of Kenyan women reported using contraceptives.

The elite are more aware of modern family planning than rural people. Unfortunately 90 per cent of Kenya's population live in the rural areas.

In 1968, the Government through the Ministry of Health, began providing free family planning services in nearly all Government clinics, health centres and hospitals. The private sector however has been providing such services since 1950s.

The Ministry of Health and FPAK have sponsored radio and television programmes, issued printed materials, employed field workers and held training courses all over Kenya.

But none of these activities has succeeded in promoting family planning awareness in the country.

Many people feel that family planning should be made interesting, and respectable. Rural communities and their leaders need to be informed about what population

increase means in terms of land availability, reduced productivity, prospects of employment, education of children and their general welfare.

Limited resources have hindered family planning activities. Another handicap has been inability to supply the necessary services to people seeking family planning services. Sometimes, personnel transport and contraceptives are not available.

Alex Oguda complains that "family planning is only heard from a distance. A lot of us do not even know where the family planning clinics are. Many people are still shy about openly discussing family planning. People are ashamed of buying family planning devices over shop counters".

Oguda says that most of the family planning information

that he gets is backdoor information from books or magazines. The *panga uzazi* radio programmes only mystify the information.

The programmes do not seem to have any target audiences.

More people need to be informed about what is done in family planning, how it is done, what to use, why it is necessary to use it, and where it is available. People also need to be assured about the safety, effectiveness and reliability of the family planning methods.

According to Dr. Kigundu of the National Family Welfare Centre at Kenyatta National Hospital, "no single method is suitable for all".

He says the method must be tested to determine its suitability. "One has to try a method for a while before determining the full extent of

its effects. And no method can be effective without involving men who are the main decision makers in families," he says.

Many people lack motivation for family planning. They usually stop practising when they are not followed up at frequent intervals and when the clinics are far away. It certainly is not convenient for a busy rural woman to travel fifty kilometres in search of family planning services.

The hospitals, clinics and other health centres where family planning services are available in the rural areas, are very few.

Disease

"Convincing people to adopt family planning is like trying to get an old woman to wear a pair of trousers," says Mary Wambui.

Rumours about cancer, sterility, weight gain, or loss, reduced sex drive and deformed children due to family planning have only intensified people's fears about family planning.

Quite a number of people still believe that family planning puts an end to a couple's fertility. Yet in reality family planning is multi-purpose. It helps to space, limit or childless couples to get children. Before such misconceptions are rectified, family planning programmes cannot be successful.

In this state of affairs the Family Planning Association of Kenya celebrates its 21st anniversary. The one-month celebrations begun on July 1.

The objectives of the celebrations are mainly to inform and educate as many people as possible on family planning. It is hoped that the celebrations will provide an opportunity to mount a campaign for family planning.

The association hopes to enhance relationship with the Kenya Government and other non-governmental organisations.

To achieve these objectives, the association has organised motivational or educational activities like films, songs, plays, essay and poster competitions that carry family planning messages. It has also organised income generating activities such as films, dances, raffles and walks.

A medical camp will also be held during the final week of the celebrations at Uhuru Park, Nairobi. On the success of family planning in Kenya Dr. Kigundu says: "You cannot change a people's attitude overnight, let alone over one generation."

CSO: 4700/1689

PORT HANDLES FEWER GOODS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Francis Raymond]

[Text]

THE total dry general cargo handled at Mombasa port in the first half of 1982 was approximately 1,174,732 deadweight tonnes.

The dry general imports accounted for 763,728 tonnes and the exports made up the other 411,044 tonnes.

The cargo handled over this period was less compared to the same period last year when the port handled 1,250,191 tonnes, 863,823 tonnes of which was imports and 386,368 tonnes exports.

This reflected a fall in throughput of 6 per cent of 75,459 tonnes. Imports handled in June this year decreased by 100,095 tonnes. However, there was an improvement on the exports throughput in the first six months of this year. The exports handled

in that period totalled 24,636 tonnes or 6.4 per cent higher than the first half of last year.

Container traffic showed a vast improvement over the first six months of the year. Approximately 26,810 twenty-foot equivalent units (EU's) were handled, compared to 18,516 TEU's in June last year. The difference reflects 44.8 per cent more container traffic handled this year.

In June this year the port handled approximately 175,535 tonnes of dry general cargo, comprising 111,287 tonnes of imports and 64,248 tonnes of exports. Performance in the same month was 221,171 tonnes, 159,853 tonnes of which was imports and 61,318 tonnes of exports.

There was a throughput decline in June this year compared to last year. In May the port handled 172,556 tonnes, comprising 110,446 imports.

CSO: 4700/1689

KENYA PREPARES TO ENTER GASOHOL ERA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

KENYA is due to make its debut into the gasohol era. Plans for the blending of alcohol with petrol are progressively reaching an advanced stage, *Sunday Nation* has learnt.

As the construction of the giant Kisumu Molasses Utilisation Project is nearing completion, two top executives of the Kenya Pipeline Company have toured Europe to examine facilities which could be suitable for blending purposes in Kenya.

The executives were the KPC's managing director, Mr. William Njoroge Mbote, and his technical manager, Mr. R.M. Rao, who were acquainted with facilities available in Germany and France. They are now due for a tour of Japan to continue with the exercise.

Their tour, it was learnt, was preceeded with what was described as a "successful" experiment in the use of gasohol (petro-alcohol mixture) conducted by the company in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy.

The Government imported about 4,000 litres of power alcohol

from Zimbabwe to blend it with petrol for the experiment and to find out if the mixture would have adverse effects on vehicles.

"The results have been perfect," a senior KPC official told *Sunday Nation* yesterday in Nairobi.

According to preliminary plans, Nairobi motorists are likely to be the first to have their cars propelled by alcohol when the super brand of petrol is mixed with alcohol. This exercise would then progressively spread to other parts of the country.

The Minister for Industry, Mr. Andrew Omanga, gave an assurance two months ago that the Sh. 1.3 billion problem-ridden molasses plant will be supported by the Government until it becomes operational.

The molasses plant is a project between the Kenya Government (51 per cent), Chemfood Investment Corporation of Switzerland (34 per cent) and Advait International of Luxembourg (15 per cent) and is managed by the Madhvani Group of Emco Ltd.

It was designed to manufacture power alcohol including citric acid, dry bakers' yeast and viengar as by-products.

CSO: 4700/1689

KENYA

BRIEFS

WARRANTS FOR AIR FORCE FUGITIVES--[Edward Rinhaa article: Rebel KAF [Kenya Air Force] Hijackers Named"]--A Nairobi court yesterday issued warrants for the arrest and extradition to Kenya of two Kenya Air Force men now in Tanzania. They are required in Kenya to face charges of kidnapping two KAF majors. The order was made by Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf on an application by Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions Sharad Rado, assisted by Principal State Counsel Bernard Chunga. Mr Rauf said he was satisfied that the complaints against Sgt Pancras Oteyo Okumu and Snr Pvt Hezekiah Ochuka was for kidnapping contrary to section 257 of the criminal procedure code, which, he said, was also an extraditable offence. He ordered that a warrant be issued against the two accused and that it be transmitted to Tanzania through the attorney-general's office. The charges against the two KAF men separately alleged that, on August 1, in Nairobi, they jointly kidnapped Major Nick Ole Leshan from Kenya. Another charge against the two alleged that they jointly kidnapped Major W. J. Marende on the same day. Mr Rao told the court: I lay the formal charges against Okumu and Ochuka. There are two charges of kidnapping. Both accused are charged with kidnapping from Kenya. It is a felony. It is an extraditable offence. [Text] [EA131324 Nairobi THE NATION in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

MEETING WITH SOVIET CHARGE--A call has been made by an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kamwithi Munyi, for Kenya and the Soviet Union to strengthen their technical cooperation for the benefit of the two countries. Mr Munyi said this when he received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Kenya, Mr Viktor Tarasov. The assistant minister noted that relations between the two countries were cordial but they could be strengthened further by opening more areas of cooperation. The charge d'affaires said his country will continue to support Kenyan development efforts in all fields, adding that many Kenyans who have studied in his country are now serving Kenya. He hailed Kenya for being a supporter of peace, both at local and international levels. [Text] [EA010116 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 82]

MIDEAST BANK OPENS BRANCH--Nairobi, July 27--The Bank of Oman opened its first Nairobi branch today after a brief ceremony performed by Kenyan Finance Minister Arthur Magugu, the Kenya News Agency (KNA) reported. The bank was incorporated in 1967 in the state of Dubai and has grown over the years to be the third largest of the 49 banks in the United Arab Emirates. It is the second Arab bank after the Mideast Bank to establish a branch in Nairobi. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 14]

S. KOREAN WATCH PLANT--Nairobi, July 28--South Korea will set up a watch assembly plant here to supply Kenya and neighbouring countries, Seoul's ambassador Suk Jae Kang, reported by the official Kenyan News Agency, said. South Korean factories are already assembling TV sets and radios. Also in the offing are fishery and fertilizer projects, along with machinery plants. A trade team from South Korea is currently visiting this country. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 14]

TEN NOMADS KILLED--Ten Turkana nomads were killed by stock raiders at Muite area about 330 km from a Marsabit town on Wednesday last week. Marsabit DC Ali Sheikh said yesterday that the deceased included four boys, three girls and three women, all members of two families who resisted homeguards' instructions not to stray from guarded pastures. Following the incident, the DC commended the area homeguards for recovering 60 cattle which had been stolen by the raiders. Addressing a baraza at Loiyangalani on Tuesday, the DC said that security in the district was properly maintained and appealed to wananchi in the area to heed security guidelines so that the rare incidents of killings could be curbed. The stock raiders were suspected to be members of Amakoke or Shangiva tribes, who have been wandering in the area for years preying on stock. The Officer Commanding Marsabit Police Division, Mr. Mulama, who accompanied the DC asked wananchi to co-operate with the police by reporting suspicious looking people. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

WANANCHI 'EXPEL' KANU CHAIRMAN--MUTIRA locational Kanu chairman Karubiu Munyi was yesterday expelled from Kanu by members of the public after he grabbed a microphone from Assistant Health Minister James Njiru at a rally at Kagumo trading centre. He was alleged to have said there was no Kanu in Kirinyaga. He was whisked away by police. Coun. Karubiu Munyi who is also the vice-chairman of Kirinyaga County Council was booed and jeered by the public and Mr. Njiru himself. Mr. Njiru endorsed Coun. Munyi's dismissal from the party at the well-attended rally. Mr. Njiru claimed there were leaders in the district who went around dishing money to people so that Kanu rallies would be boycotted. He said it was time dissidents were rooted out of Kirinyaga. Anybody opposing Kanu should be reported immediately, Mr. Njiru said. But Kirinyaga Kanu chairman John Gachie yesterday warned Mr. Njiru to stop meddling in local Kanu affairs as he held no official post in the party. Mr. Gachie was reacting to the report that with the help of people who attended a public rally Mr. Njiru had expelled Coun. Karubiu Munyi from the party. "Mr. Njiru holds no position in Kanu and he should not harass the people through his meetings, which he holds in his capacity as an MP," said Mr. Gachie. Mr. Gachie claimed that the meeting at Kagumo trading centre was not a Kanu rally as Mr. Njiru had claimed, but a chief's baraza which was largely attended by schoolchildren from Kerugoya Boys School, Kerugoya Girls School and Kerugoya Secondary School. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 3]

SHIFTA ATTACK LAMU BUS--SEVERAL people were injured, four seriously, when Shifta bandits machine-gunned a Lamu-bound bus at Lango la Simba between Witu and

Garsen. Two of the injured were flown to Mombasa yesterday afternoon and admitted to the Coast General Hospital. One of the victims, Elisha Rumbasi, who was shot on the head was reported to be critical at the hospital. Aidarus Noor, a chief officer on the ship Tawakal, said there was a serious shoot-out between army personnel and Shifta bandits immediately after the bus was attacked on Monday afternoon. "We were travelling on a Tana River Bus Services bus from Mombasa and after we had crossed Garsen at about 3 p.m., at a place known as Lango la Simba, I heard an explosion like a puncture," he said. "Then I realised that we were being attacked. There were shots flying from the bush and the bus driver had to stop," said Mr. Noor. He said pandemonium broke as passengers dived for cover or jumped out and ran into the bush to hide. "I was hit by a bullet at my ankle, one man who was flown here (to Mombasa) with me was hit on the head. The driver was also hit by a stray bullet on his arm and someone who is admitted at Lamu Hospital was hit in the leg," said Mr. Noor. "Fortunately, behind us was an army lorry and when it arrived at the scene, the soldiers exchanged fire with the bandits," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

NEGLIGENCE HITS TEA CROP--KENYA's tea production had dropped drastically over the last few years, due to lack of care and regular picking of leaves by small-scale farmers. Kenya tea Development Authority Chairman, Charles Karuga Koinange said this on Thursday when he addressed farmers at Nyasiongo, North Mugirango, Kisii Distric. Mr. Konange told farmers that he had learned from his tours to several tea-growing areas that many factories were operating below capacity due to a lack of leaf to process. He appealed to tea farmers to step up production and follow the advice by tea officers to improve the quality of their crop. "Only high quality tea can fetch high prices on the world market which is already saturated with the product," he said. Mr. Koinange told farmers that Kenya was renowned for her high quality tea and should work hard to maintain the reputation by caring for the crop. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 13]

GREEKS CHOOSE MOMBASA BASE--THE Greek shipping company, Condaras (Hellas) Ltd. has begun using Mombasa as a base of operations for the company's ships that ply the East coast of African and the Indian Ocean. The company manages a large fleet of modern livestock carriers, general cargo ships and trawlers (Africa Fishing and Trading Company Ltd.). The recent visit of the company's general cargo vessel, the m.v. Atlantic Joy for work at the African Marine Dry Dock was the first practical example of the company's new policy. Company spokesman P. Boukossis said the firm was attracted to Mombasa because its facilities for serving vessels were unique. They are second to none in Africa, he said. The company plans to use the facilities for the repair and maintenance of its vessels and expects to spend about \$2 million a year in that regard. In addition to the use of Mombasa as a repair and reprovisioning centre, the Condaras group has employed a large number of Kenyans. The company maintains that because of the good experience it has had with the Kenya National Seamen Union, should the need arise to hire more Kenyans, it will not hesitate to do so. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 9]

RUSTLERS KILL 100--DAR ES SALAAM, Tuesday--CATTLE rustlers have killed more than 100 people and stolen 20,000 head of cattle during the past 20 months

in the Serengeti District of Northern Tanzania, the district's MP has disclosed. Simon Mangate, quoted by the government-owned Daily News today, said the rise in crime has led many in the Serengeti to give up full-time ranching in order to pursue the cattle thieves. "The most unfortunate thing...is that over 100 people in my district have lost their lives in defence of their property", Mangate said. He urged the Government to step up efforts against the rustlers by providing police with vehicles and modern weapons. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 3]

ONAMU REJECTS 'ODINGA LETTER'--HAMISI MP James Onamu dissociated himself from a letter purported to have been written to former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga saying he (Onamu) supported him and was ready to form an opposition party. Mr. Onamu told a hushed House that the letter had been circulating in his Constituency and it said that all he was waiting for was money and vehicles to launch an opposition party. The letter also said that some other Members supported Odinga but were afraid to declare the support openly. Mr. Onamu asked police to investigate the issue as it was very serious. Mr. Onamu was contributing to the debate on adjournment. Kisumu Town MP Grace Onyango said Odinga, the Luo elder, was still living but Odinga, the politician, was gone. And she thanked the local newspapers urging them to continue informing wananchi on what was going on. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 82 p 5]

NEW LIFE IN BURA--ABOUT 150 landless families have left Mombasa for the multi-million shillings Bura Irrigation Scheme in Tana River District to start a new life. The group, which arrived in Mombasa by train from up-country, left for their new Bura homes in buses. One group of 78 left on Thursday while another of 75 left yesterday. An official from the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, said in Mombasa that the new settlers will be provided with food and 300/- per month. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 3]

LEAFLETS MENTION NEW PARTY--LEAFLETS are circulating in Hamisi constituency, Western Province, saying area MP H.J. Onamu and former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga are planning to form a new political party. The leaflets written in English, bear a signature, Mr. Onamu told the Nation in an exclusive interview yesterday. He said the contents of the leaflets were damaging to him as a politician and added he would raise the matter in Parliament today, if allowed to do so. He said the author had suggested that he and Jaramogi had agreed to mobilise the people for the purpose of forming a new party, despite the recent legislation making Kenya a one party state. Mr. Onamu refused to give details but said that Mr. Odinga was allegedly supposed to provide funds and vehicles to mobilise the people. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 82 p 3]

ARMS ULTIMATUM--PEOPLE having illegal fire-arms in Nyabasi Location, Kehancha Division, South Nyanza, have been called upon to surrender them immediately. The call was made on Thursday by Kehancha District Officer Bob Monialo when he addressed a baraza at Chinato Village Polytechnic at Nyabasi, Mr. Monialo said people who surrendered arms voluntarily would not be prosecuted. He however, warned that those found hiding fire-arms illegally would be severely dealt with.

The DO assured wananchi in the area that the Government would ensure that peace prevailed, adding that there would be no need for people to keep fire-arms in their homes. Mr. Monialo said there were disgruntled elements who objected to the building of Nyamtiro police post. He described such people as enemies of development and as people who smuggled essential commodities out of the country at night. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 82 p 4]

MINISTER ATTACKS ASIANS--ENERGY Minister Kabeere M'Mbijjewe has strongly attacked the Asian community in Meru for failing to attend any of the five Kanu rallies recently held in the district. The Minister, who said all Asians in Meru were Kanu life members, wondered why the community did not join wananchi in supporting the legalisation of a one party democracy by Parliament and the expulsion of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga and George Anyona from Kanu. Mr. M'Mbijjewe made the attack during a Kanu rally held at the weekend in Meru town's Mwendantu field in Mr. Nteere Mbogori's Meru North West constituency under the chairmanship of Mr. Jackson Angaine who is the district Kanu chairman. The rally was attended by an Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Mbogori, Meru South MP Jenaro Gituma, Nyambene South MP Matthew A. Karauri and Meru South East MP Njagi wa Kiondo. The MPs called for unity among Meru people in order to enhance development in the district and especially in self-help projects which they said often remained uncompleted for long periods due to divisive politics. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 82 p 11]

IPS DEAL FOR KENYA--Nairobi, July 29--A joint 19.3 million Kenyan shillings (1.93 million dollars) agreement was signed here today involving equity participation in development projects by Industrial Promotion Services (IPS), the world bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC), Britain's Finance for Industry (FFI) and the Kenyan Commercial Finance Company (KCFC), according to press statement released here. The IPS group of private development companies was established by the Aga Khan in 1963 in Africa and Asia to bring together international capital and local financial resources, technical know-how and managerial expertise to encourage private initiative in the development of local industrial, financial and tourism activities. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1703

LP URGED TO INCREASE CONTACT WITH MASSES

Port Louis THE NATION in English 25 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Article signed Thumb Mark IV: "A Political Ideology"]

[Text] The Orgburo

The Congress which is coming on the 5th September must produce a renovated team 'for a modernised Labour Party'. In a previous article, I stressed upon the outlines of its structural organisation. The honeycomb is the structure. The honey is the ideology. The honeybees are the members of the party. The whole is the organisation with an Orgburo: Organisation Bureau. But there must be honey.

Why Ideology?

Man must believe in something. It is only upon the strength of his conviction that he is prepared to put up with sacrifices and so on. Once he has started to believe in something, an extra-nervous energy is released in him which makes his political engagement beautiful to him. Watch political prisoners who do not have the courage of their conviction walk inside the dormitory of a prison. They walk like lame ducks. Political ideology is the cement of politics, specially Opposition politics. Parties in government, on the contrary, do not need it and would rather like to d politise our common run of life and yield to a complacent laisser-aller. This is why the MMM is going to deflex its ideological muscles.

As regard the PSM, it never had any ideology apart from a vague form of musical angelism and a goody-goody moralism.

Ideologies Outdated

It is surprising to see people still drumming up capitalism, communism and socialism. All these are getting outmoded as intellectual concepts within the modern world. A wave of anthropological thinking is pervading the world of skinned-about ideas. The world economic crisis proved one thing: not even the so-called socialist countries are immune from its ravages. If we do not hear about them, it's because of the iron and the bamboo curta Poland is a case study in point.

Economicus is being superseded again by homo sapiens. Man part of the popular masses is again becoming the centre of the world political debate which before anything, and above everything, a human debate.

A former French president has called it the anthropocentric approach. Books like 'Cities of Peasants' 'Stone Age Economics', 'Femmes Greniers et Capitaux' of Claude Mesailoux become indispensable reading then

The Era of the Masses

Marxism has proved its limitations as a political philosophy which help towards the solutioning of world human problems. It had grafted upon it, rather becoming part of the problem itself. The inside human problems existing behind those curtains are well-known. With the publication of the Green Book, Direct Democracy has been recuperated from the political Limbo.

Bakhtunin V/S Marx

Marxisme libertaire, or libertarian marxism which was supposed to an ideal way of salving marxism, deprived of its corsening fibre is a contradiction in terms. Marxism proposes a collectivist view of society while anarchism (Bakhtunin's) advocates an individualist view of society: men in the masses.

Anarchism appears cartoon-like just the bad mad with the dagg the teeth and the bomb in the hand. It is not that all. It means the sheer force of individualism when it refuses to be crushed down by the collective forces of society. The English poet P. B. Shelley was an anarchist, a romantic individualist. Both words in the terms are self-contradictory. Besides, it exists only in books. Theoretically, it is an exciting idea, though marxist libertaire. Paul Berenger had used it for whatever it was worth tactically in his policy to reassure the bourgeoisie.

Satisfaction: Yes or No?

The modern man and woman want satisfaction at any cost. And this is not necessarily a physical one. He wants to be in, to know, to be there with it. He does not want to feel that he is being ruled over or governed. He wants to participate. He likes to query. He wants to be part of the governing machinery. To what degree? This is another question.

Party Democracy

And against this encroachment of the populace upon the governing machinery, the party becomes powerless and it bursts. The FNAS and Lalit des Traviaillers manitestations against the MMM/PSM Government bear this out. The party as an instrument of government is no longer being able to face up this popular challenge. Democracy is in the process of surpassing itself, surpassing ideology. People no longer cares for Reagan's Capitalism or Breznev's Communism. People do care for their pound of meat and bread. By whatever means, they simply sneer at them.

Mass Philosophy

The philosophy of the mass must be: maximum satisfaction to maximum people. The political philosophy of the Mauritius Labour Party must be placed at the level of mass education, mass participation and mass satisfaction.

Someone has written: 'pas la prise du pouvoir avant la prise de conscience !' I would add: power on the basis of mass revolutionary, education, participation and satisfaction. And man is satisfied with small things. Like the lilies in the fields, if only we know what to say, what to do, and how to do both.

The Mauritius Labour Party must come down into the masses with the commonalty. It must relinquish its elitist role and identify itself with the social forces which are rocking our society. It must not think that its middle of the road policy would serve itself any good stead any more. It must line up with the underdogs against the topdogs.

If as a government, the middle of the roader was acceptable as an Opposition party, its priorities must become more precise.

And above all, it must not forget the lumper proletariat: for in a country where there are about for 80,000 unemployed, this social category must also be a significant factor in the determination of our strategy.

The ideology of the masses must become a its own.

CSO: 4700/1692

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mauritius will have a population total exceeding a million in 1984. In itself, this figure would have been gratifying to the people of Mauritius if it were not for the tragedy of unemployment. In fact, the government is faced not only with the monumental task of finding jobs for some 50,000 unemployed persons who are already seeking work, but also creating 9,000 jobs every year simply to accommodate the "new arrivals" on the labor market.

The figures on unemployment do not take into account two phenomena: under-employment and concealed unemployment. Moreover, there are indications suggesting that in the parastate bodies, the same work could be done with the same equipment and in the same time and with reduced manpower. Thus unemployment is estimated at 40 percent in the DWC [Development Works Corporation] as compared to 32 percent in the TDA [Tea Development Authority].

The population of Mauritius is expected to reach 1,020,533 in 1983 (including 34,322 for Rodrigues), 1,069,120 in 1986, 1,110,913 in 1988 and 1,152,886 in 1990. On the basis of these projections, certain factors should be identified in order to estimate the active population of the country. Structural changes which have occurred since 1972, the year of the last census, cannot be assessed until the next census. The establishment of enterprises in the free zone increased the role played by women in the labor sector, but the figures have changed with the economic recession. The introduction of free education reduced the role of certain age groups, but these rates cannot be established precisely. Some adolescents were able to begin working illegally, but are reported officially as unemployed.

What is the real level of unemployment in the country? Surveys made by the Bureau of Statistics cover only employment in the large enterprises. There has been no survey of unemployment in small enterprises and "self-employment" units. The official unemployment rate tends to rise whenever social allocations or jobs appear likely. At other times, the figures have a tendency to drop because there is no advantage in keeping one's name on the official list indefinitely. There is no accepted definition of unemployment within the Mauritian context.

Therefore a sampling made in June of 1981 showed that 32.48 percent of the individuals carried regularly on the registers as unemployed had worked at least one day during the 2-week period preceding the interview for the statistical survey.

The number of those unemployed officially reported in 1982 came to 68,500, while the real figure, taking the above-mentioned factors into account, might be about 50,000. The unemployment crisis can be resolved in two ways: by creating 9,000 jobs every year to absorb the new arrivals on the labor market, and by creating other jobs to accommodate the 50,000 persons now on the records as unemployed.

5157

CSO: 4719/1234

MAURITIUS

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, AREA BREAKDOWN PROVIDED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mauritius had 78,571 persons officially reported as unemployed on 30 June 1982. However, this figure does not reflect the reality, because the samplings made last year reveal that 32.48 percent of those reported had worked 1 day or more during a 2-week period.

According to the figures provided to the parliament by the minister of employment, 56,181 men and 22,390 women were registered with the various employment offices in the country. It is in the northern part of the country that the lists are longest, followed by Moka/Flacq. It is again in the north that the largest number of women are registered.

The distribution of those officially registered is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Port Louis	7,863	2,295	10,158
(Lower P. Wilhems and R. Noire)	8,254	3,754	12,008
Upper Plaines Wilhems	8,219	2,411	10,630
Pamplemousses/ Riv. du Rempart	11,470	5,497	16,967
Moka/Flacq	10,673	4,323	14,996
Grand Port/ Savanne	<u>9,702</u>	<u>4,110</u>	<u>13,812</u>
Total	<u>56,181</u>	<u>22,390</u>	<u>78,571</u>

The economic evaluation published by the minister of finance explains that the statistics on unemployment have a tendency to rise whenever the possibility of the payment of social allocations is evident. A drop is seen in the figures when there is no visible advantage in keeping one's name on the list of those seeking work. Moreover, there is no accepted definition of unemployment. For example, a statistical study made in June of 1981 showed that 34.48

percent of those reported on the register had worked at least 1 day in a 2-week period.

Again according to the economic evaluation, the real unemployment figure may be about 50,000.

During the electoral campaign, the MMM-PSM and the PAN both came out in favor of establishing an unemployment allocation. While the PAN undertook to pay such compensation beginning on 1 July, the MMM-PSM, for its part, insisted on a planned allocation and the creation of productive jobs. The population expressed approval (and how!) of the MMM-PSM policy.

In presenting a report to the parliament on Wednesday, Paul Berenger stated that the government does not intend to abandon misfits.

5157

CSO: 4719/1234

EMPLOYEES TO PARTICIPATE IN MANAGEMENT OF MBC-TV

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The participation of the employees of MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]-TV in the management of the corporation is being insistently demanded by the existing trade unions, including the MBS Staff Association (MBSSA), the Association of MBC Department Heads, and the Association of MBC Journalists.

It is said that "tremendous work" has already been done by the MBC-TV with a view to establishing the formula for participation to be adopted. At this stage, it has been possible to resolve a number of urgent problems by creating a mixed committee including representatives of management and the unions. This mixed committee was established after a meeting attended by the parties concerned and Minister of Information Harish Boodhoo on 3 July.

In the course of the past week, the mixed committee has met at least three times. The minister of information has been informed of the results of these meetings and, the unions say, is very satisfied.

The two immediate problems to which the mixed committee has devoted attention are the welfare of the corporation employees and the space problem. A trade union leader says that this first aspect has been neglected in recent times. The space problem is extremely acute, he added. Corporation officers have had to work in makeshift offices in the corridors. Some department heads have not had offices since they were appointed, for lack of space.

These problems could be settled in the short run without requiring substantial expenditures. "The trade unions do not believe that major expenditures are necessary to settle these problems," an MBSSA official told us.

The MBC-TV unions support the decision of the ministry to eliminate double employment. This should be done as soon as possible, they believe. The MBSSA also supports the minister with regard to the prohibition on advertising of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The MBSSA says it is aware of the lost opportunity such a policy would involve. It would not however handicap the development of the corporation, the trade union believes, since it feels that substantial sums can be recovered in many of the MBC-TV departments which have been neglected, including radio and television licenses and unnecessary expenditures.

5157

CSO: 4719/1233

GWF REJECTS GOVERNMENT'S WAGE PROPOSALS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The General Workers Federation (GWF), while rejecting the wage rate proposed by the government, is asking that all wage earners employed by the government and in the private sector be paid a standard COLA [cost of living allowance] of 221 rupees. Noting that the federation gave the MMM/PSM its full support during the electoral campaign, France Soopramanien, president of the GWF, said during a press conference yesterday that the wage increase proposed by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger (8 percent for those earning up to 1,700 rupees and 135 rupees for those whose wages are 1,701 rupees or more) will not close the wage gap (as promised in the MMM/PSM program), but would on the contrary "further widen it."

The press conference, which was attended by representatives of all the sectors in which the GWF is active, dealt with two items: the observations of the GWF on wages, and the reorganization of the federation in order to maintain its influence in the union sector.

The GWF finds the wage increase proposals of the government "unacceptable." France Soopramanien maintained that the burden would be borne by those at the bottom of the scale, who have already suffered during the past 2 or 3 years from diminished purchasing power. The president of the GWF recalled that two months ago, the FSN, GWF and FTU [United Workers Federation] submitted a joint memorandum to the government demanding a wage increase of rupees 40.8 percent [sic] representing the losses already incurred by wage earners in recent years. The GWF, aware of the economic situation and the pressure from the IMF, decided to suspend this demand, but it will submit it again later, Mr Soopramanien explained.

The GWF has however reached the conclusion that, given the current situation, a standard compensation in the amount of 221 rupees (13 percent) is required. "Without a suitable wage making acceptable conditions of life possible, it is not possible to speak of productivity or profitability," the president of the GWF stated.

According to the GWF, the government has implicitly acknowledged that the minimum vital wage is 1,700 rupees. It is therefore logical, the federation

believes, that the government should attempt to increase the lowest wages toward the vital minimum.

Mr Soopramanien noted that at this stage, even the Mauritius Employers Federation (MEF) expected more substantial compensation, and at some enterprises, arrangements had already been made for the payment of a higher rate. "We are somewhat surprised that the MEF is saying now that some enterprises will not be in a position to pay this compensation," Mr Soopramanien said.

The GWF will submit its counterproposal to the FSN and the FTU tomorrow or Friday, with a view to presenting a united front to the government.

Where the end of the year bonus offered by the government, established at 25 percent, is concerned, the GWF voiced its agreement, in view of the economic situation of the country.

"It is desirable that wage earners know they will have a bonus this year, even if it will only be 25 percent, since in the past they have obtained nothing at all," Mr Soopramanien commented.

5157

CSO: 4719/1233

SWAPO KILL-PLAN; ALLEGED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

SWAPO planned to assassinate prominent internal Namibian political leaders and to store massive caches of arms and ammunition in the Territory before the proposed implementation of the Western-backed independence plan, military sources said in Windhoek yesterday.

A spate of bombings and across-border raids into northern Namibia were also planned by the organisation to coincide with the signing of a ceasefire in the Territory.

Details about the stepped-up terror campaign were contained in documents captured by the Security Force in a pre-emptive strike against a Swapo base near Hupa in southern Angola on July 22.

The documents, shown to military correspondents in Windhoek, were found on the secretary of the commander of Swapo's eastern regional command, Code named Zulu.

Few details were given about the raid.

The secretary, known only by his combat name "Queque," and another un-informed terrorist, were killed by members of the special reconnaissance unit

as they attempted to get into a vehicle.

The documents were contained in a shoddy attache case carried by the Secretary.

The papers were shown to the internal Namibia political parties last week by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, when he briefed them on the latest developments on the Territory's independence issue.

They were also shown to representatives of the five-nation Western Contact Group who conferred with the internal leaders at the weekend.

TOP SECRET

One of the documents, a circular marked "Top Secret", gave the minutes of an "emergency meeting" called by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on June 15.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, Swapo's military wing, in the southern Angolan town of Lubango.

The circular, sent to all PLAN regional commanders, stated that a ceasefire would be signed between SA and Swapo in New York in mid-July.

It warned that, although the "local reactionary elements" would be disarmed, the "boers (SA) may arm them secretly to disrupt

the electoral process.

"Unita bandits will also be a threat to us since the boers may arm them to the teeth, then smuggle them into Angola to even disrupt our logistical supplies," the circular said.

It was time for "24 hours vigilance."

Because of "this crucial stage of our revolutionary struggle," the Swapo leader had issued the following instructions (subs: note spelling unchanged):

"1. All influential puppets eg Petrus Kalangula (the former DTA President), Heita and alike to be eliminated before the ceasefire;

"2. At the time of the signing of ceasefire, mines must explode everywhere in Namibia, simultaneously fire raids must be carried out;

"3. Regular reconnaissance to be conducted on the enemy movements, in order to determine the foe's intentions;

"4. To mobilise all, teachers, businessmen and all influential figures eg chiefs and sub-chiefs.

"5. To organise arms depots nb to have everywhere arms and ammunitions stocked inside the country."

The circular added that "during the process each group will be reinforced with personnel."

SA had agreed to a

ceasefire, despite "their insistence on the so-called UN impartiality," the document said.

Under the sub-title "NB" the documents warned even if the "boers" signed a ceasefire, their *arrogance should not be forgotten.*

"On this, Comrade President (Mr Nujoma) reminded us that the time for more sacrifices has come whereby, rededication is a requiring factor now."

Turning to the recent Swapo incursion into the traditionally White farming areas south of the northern Namibian Operational Area, the circular said:

"Comrade President recommended the plan for the intensification of combat actions especially the penetration by our special units till deep in the south of our country in the so-called White farming

information had

nevertheless leaked to the outside world which had "shaken the imperialists circles, especially the United States of America."

Mr Nujoma had commenced all commanders of PLAN for having acquired enough experience which "contributed to the current heavy blows on the enemy."

Two other documents, ordering the liquidation of the former DTA leaders, Mr Peter Kalangula, and several other Ovambo leaders, were found in the attache case.

The "combat orders" were signed by the regional commander of "Zulu" base, Hamutenya Nandenga, and a Kwaame Nkrumah.

They instructed Swapo forces to "arrest" leaders and bring them to "the organisation for questioning."

But if this was not possible the leaders were to be eliminated, according to

the orders.

A Swapo platoon commander, wounded and captured in the Security Force raid on the Swapo base Hupa, Angolan-born Mr Annanias Shituleipo Hangula, 40, confirmed yesterday that the secretary of eastern command of PLAN had died in the attack.

He told newsmen in Windhoek he had to identify the secretary's body afterwards.

He knew the secretary had been carrying an attache case containing important documents, but he did not know the contents of the papers, he said.

Mr Hangula said he had been the only guerrilla taken captive by the Security Forces.

"The rest either ran away or were killed," he said.

There were believed to have been more than 100 guerrillas at the base at the time.

Requisition for death and destruction

THERE WAS substantial evidence that Swapo was carrying out instructions to step up its terror-campaign in Namibia, a Pretoria Defence Force Headquarters spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

On June 22, for instance, a Swapo command post near Jamba in southern Angola submitted a requisition to the PLAN (Swapo's military wing) headquarters at Lubango for additional equipment, earmarked for "special storage," he said.

Among the items listed were 1 000 landmines, sufficient to mine an area the size of Owambo for about three years.

The equipment was sent to various unknown destinations.

During Operation Super against Swapo earlier this year, the Security Force had also destroyed a large quantity of arms and ammunition intended for "special storage".

The equipment was to have been buried at secret storage depots throughout Namibia "in order to be able to influence any possible future situation in the Territory," the spokesman added.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. **Annaiias Shituleipo Hangula — the only prisoner taken by a Security Force unit in its attack on PLAN's Eastern Front HQ 18 kms north of Wupa in southern Angola. PLAN's Secretary of its Central Regional HQ code-named Zulu — whose battle name is Que Que, was killed and identified by Hangula. Pictured is Que Que's briefcase which contained two PLAN assassination orders and other top secret instructions. According to a military briefing in Windhoek yesterday, Hangula was wounded in the thigh and stomach.**

CSO: 4700/1693

PARTY LEADERS COMPLAIN OF REMAINING IN DARK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

REPRESENTATIVES of the five-nation Western Contact Group met officials of the Namibian parties in Windhoek on Friday to brief them on the latest developments on the Namibian independence issue.

But several internal political leaders later complained they learned no more than what they had been told by South Africa two days ago.

The parties said the Western delegation had informed them that progress had been made in negotiations to Namibia to nationhood.

But they could not demonstrate in which areas progress had been made, the leaders charged.

The parties were evidently merely told that Phase Two of the Western settlement plan, dealing with the electoral process, was under discussion with Swapo and SA, and handed two "outdated" documents.

One of the documents is said to concern an agreement on Phase One of the plan, outlining constitutional principles for an independent Namibia — circulated in the UN almost three weeks ago.

The other is reported to be a circular advertising for "imperial" UN personnel to supervise pre-independence elections in the Territory, which was published about a fortnight ago.

The DTA described the talks in a statement as "uninformative" and said if they could truly be regarded as consultations, it would perhaps be better for us if there were no consultations at all."

"During our talks with South Africa and the Western Contact Group, we were unable to obtain satisfactory answers to questions we posed, and we gained the impression that little progress had been made on the really important outstanding issues like, for instance, the impartiality of the UN,"

the DTA said.

The party said that after not being consulted for more than eight months, it was only given an hour and a half today to state its views and ask questions.

SHOCK

"It was also a shock to hear that certain issues were secret and too sensitive to be discussed with us," it added.

The DTA had also been unable to ascertain any information from the Contact Group on a possible ceasefire in the territory, over which there has been a lot of speculation.

It has called for free and fair elections under UN-supervision to lead to Namibia's independence as soon as possible.

"But the DTA is disappointed that the independence process is being further delayed as a result of the inability (onvermoë) of the Western powers and South Africa to organise a free and fair election."

CSO: 4700/1693

DTA WEAPONS FOR ELECTION SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 82 p 15

[Text] The DTA's involvement in the purchase, sale and distribution of firearms during elections is wrapped in a shroud of secrecy.

On Wednesday the DTA's secretariat refused to answer relevant questions posed by DIE SUIDWESTER on the subject as well as about the election in general.

The police is now investigating the case that happened two weeks ago not on DTA premises.

Johan de Waal, DTA secretary in Windhoek's Grand Hotel answered all the questions we put to him with:

"I will say nothing about firearms. There is a suit pending. And the other questions you asked involve strategy. I really cannot let out the DTA's strategy for the upcoming election."

It is also known that during the election of 1978 the DTA procured more than 60 firearms "to sell to people in the north for self-defense against terrorists."

The questions that we asked the DTA are:

Question: How is the DTA's election campaign coming along?

Answer: No comment. We do not let out our strategy.

Question: Is the DTA going to buy firearms again (as in the 1978 election) to distribute them to organizers and members for self-defense?

Answer: I will not discuss firearms. There is a suit pending.

Question: How many and what sort of firearms are envisioned?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How many new cars and vehicles has the DTA procured for the election?

Answer: No comment.

Question: Is the DTA going to use closed-circuit TV again for the election?

Answer: I cannot give out information on our strategy.

Question: With a view towards the election has the DTA hired any new personnel?
How many?

Answer: We have people working for us and from time to time we hire new people just like any other organization.

Question: How much did the 1978 election cost the DTA?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How much has the DTA budgeted for the upcoming election?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How many firearms did the DTA buy in the 1978 election and how many do they still have? Where are they?

Answer: No comment.

CSO: 4701/106

FUTURE DEFENCE CO-OPERATION WITH TANZANIA DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] YOUTH and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis returned home on Saturday from a successful three-day trip to Tanzania, during which he delivered a message from President Albert Rene to President Julius Nyerere.

After delivering the message on Friday, Colonel Berlouis and his three-man delegation had talks in Dar es Salaam on Saturday morning with his Tanzanian counterparts, the Ministers of Defence and National Service, and of Home Affairs.

With Lieutenant-General A. Twalipo, the Minister of Defence and National Service, Col. Berlouis discussed future defence co-operation between Seychelles and Tanzania.

The talks with Home Affairs Minister, Brigadier M. Kimaryo, touched on common subjects in the two portfolios, including the police, immigration and prisons.

Minister Berlouis said at the airport here on his return late Saturday afternoon that he was very satisfied with the talks.

As the other members of the delegation nodded their heads in agreement, the Minister also said that they had all been impressed by the efficiency of the Seychellois pilots who flew them to and from Dar-es-Salaam in the Swearingen Merlin.

"Our pilots are very good and although the flight lasted three hours and 45 minutes, we did not feel that it was a long one," Col. Berlouis said.

He was accompanied on the trip by Major Philip Lucas and Second-Lieutenant Andre Ciseau of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, and Major Abdulrahman Shimbo.

Several senior SPDF officers were at the airport to welcome the delegation back.

CSO: 4700/1688

CHIEF OF POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERVIEWED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 82 pp 4-5

[The "Friday Interview", time and place not given]

[Text] Q. Mr. Sikhondze, you are the first Swazi to have headed the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. What aspect of your work have you found more challenging?

A. The development of telecommunications services has been more challenging to me since I assumed my duties in 1974, coupled with staff development and training.

Q. One of the most noted achievements of your department during the past few years has been the automation of the Kingdom's telephone network. How much, in terms of percentage, has the country's telephone system been automated now?

A. Approximately 97 percent by the end of the Third National Development Plan, i.e. 31 March, 1983. New Telephone Exchanges still to be opened this year are Nsoko, Matsapha, Piggs peak, Mankayane and Bulembu.

Q. Approximately, when do you hope to have the whole country's telephone network automated?

A. Full automation (100 percent) will be realised by the end of 1984 if funding for the next programme is secured as early as possible.

Q. How much has your department spent on telephone automation so far? Of this, how much has been raised locally?

A. In terms of the Third National Development Plan, E13.5 million has been spent on automation out of which E8 million was raised locally.

Q. Telephone charges seem to have risen very rapidly in recent years. Can you justify such increase?

A. Prior to raising telephone and telex charges which had been basically unchanged since 1973, charges were the lowest in Southern Africa. The new charges equate to those applicable in adjacent countries, although for example, the telephone meter units charge in Lesotho is 8 cents compared with 6 cents

in-Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa, etc with the escalation of material costs and wages a further tariff increase is considered to be inevitable in the near future. It is important to bear in mind that a 9 percent return on investment per annum must be realised on net fixed assets. Loans and service charges must also be redeemed.

Q. There also appears to be some confusion about telephone charges in general. Can you explain how these charges are determined?

A. All I can say is that call charges are stipulated in pages A17 to A20 of the current Telephone Directory. Rentals, connection and other charges are contained in Legal Notice No. 92 of 1980. It is important for telephone subscribers to note that a locally dialled telephone call within the exchange area is 6 cents for 3 minutes (180 seconds) and 6 cents for 6 minutes (360 seconds) between 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on Monday to Friday and all day on Saturday and Sunday within Swaziland. It will be realised therefore that it is cheaper to phone at night and on Saturday and Sunday within Swaziland.

Q. Your department seem to experience continuous problems within the underground telephone cables, particularly during wet seasons. Can you explain why this is so?

A. By employing polythene cables instead of lead cables together with extensive protection methods to combat the incidence of lightning there has been a dramatic improvement in the fault incidence. The annual fault rate is now a little over one fault per telephone station per annum (a target of one fault per telephone station per annum is considered to be a good working standard.

The newly automated rural telephone exchanges are coming within this standard and the fault rate in Mbabane during the last rainy season was close to the target following the replacement of the majority of the lead cables. Further work to improve the cable network in Mbabane and to rehabilitate the Manzini cable network will be carried-out in the next two years.

Q. There is a steady increase in the cases of misappropriation of public funds involving members of the postal staff. What do you think is the reason for this?

A. In my view this is a universal enigma which is prevalent amongst inexperienced staff who have been in the service for say 2 to 3 years. It is, of course, accepted that it does happen that experienced officers get involved in such unfortunate cases and the main reason can only be attributed to human weakness. It is important to be constantly revising procedures and strengthening areas which may cause these problems by instituting strict controls and measures.

Q. Mr. Sikhondze, your department's new headquarters is nearing completion. How much has the construction of this building cost government?

A. The Post Office headquarters building including the extension of the telephone exchange building has cost government E2.5 million. The contractor accounts for E2.3 million and the rest is for professional consultancy services.

Q. When do you hope to move into your headquarters?

New HQ

A. It is hoped that we will move into the new premises during September/October, this move will no doubt promote efficiency, good communication and good co-ordination of activities at headquarters level of the department.

Q. There are very few public telephone booths in Swaziland's towns. When do you hope to have these installed in strategic places in our main towns and centres?

A. New type public call offices have been provided in Mbabane and Manzini and in each of the seven new rural automatic exchange areas in varying quantities. In a number of cases, automatic coinboxes working directly to Mbabane have been provided as is the present case at Pigg's Peak. The target set by the International Telecommunications Union for Africa to be achieved this decade is one public call office per 7,000 inhabitants. Swaziland hopes to do better in order that in the rural areas a public call office is within 10km walking distance of any habitation which will be at a one per 4 to 5,000 figure.

Q. Are there any plans to open more Post Offices or postal agencies in other densely populated areas of Mbabane and Manzini.?

A. Yes, already in Mbabane a new branch Post Office, namely Mjakweni will be opened for public use within 2 weeks' time. This will serve residents of Dalriach, Benfell Village and the fast-growing Thembelihle Township. As the town develops, the department will always ensure that the demand for postal services is met.

Negotiations are at an advanced stage with the Manzini Town Clerk to secure a site at Zakhele Township (after an unsuccessful attempt to lease an office at the Nazarene Mission) to construct a branch Post Office. This will of course, be followed by further negotiations to secure another site in Fairview Township. These two proposed sites will be for our long-term planning effort to bring services nearer to the people.

Matsapha

The Matsapha Industrial area will be having its own Post Office within the next 2 years and a site has already been secured.

Q. There have been some moves to turn your department into a parastal organisation. What stage have these moves reached now?

A. The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Bill NO. 13 of 1980 was presented to Parliament and a Parliamentary select committee was elected to examine the Bill carefully, in view of its magnitude.

The committee is to report its findings and recommendations to the House of Assembly.

Q. Can you say why you would like it made a parastatal body?

A. The functions which are performed by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are of a commercial character - the Department looks to the development of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism. Efficient and up-to-date expanding postal and telecommunications services are of paramount importance to Swaziland's social and economic development process. I strongly believe that efficiency and expansion of these services cannot be achieved unless the Department was given autonomous parastatal status. This has been recognised in many countries throughout the world.

Disappointing

Q. The past history of certain parastatal bodies has been a great disappointment to the public because of poor management. Can you assure the public that this will not happen in the case of your department?

A. The department hopes to emulate the Swaziland Electricity Board which has proved to be an efficient parastatal organisation. It is my strong conviction that in a change of this magnitude, staff must be prepared to face the challenge ahead and I am convinced that the staff has been properly developed and trained to cope with any changes. After all, the department has been lucky that it has had to go through an experimental process since 1973/74 when it was given self-financing status within the finance and audit law.

CSO: 4700/1688

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

KING ATTACKS REBELS--HIS Majesty King Sobhuza 11 has wished Mozambican President Samora Machel, good luck in his fight against the resistance movement in Mozambique. He told Mozambique Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tom Magaia: "I wish the president good luck so that he can fight successfully against his enemies." His Majesty had just been presented with a kingsize wall clock from President Machel. The King said he was shocked that some Mozambican forces were fighting the government. "Our African people should learn to give their leaders a chance to prove themselves," said the King. Mr. Magaia delivered a special message of birthday congratulations from President Machel. His Majesty said the gift was a sign of brotherhood and that it indicated the growing friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1688

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Col Felix Tientarabou, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, this morning received the credentials of three new ambassadors to Upper Volta. They are their excellencies Erich Meske of the GDR, Najm A'db Karim of Iraq and Alhaji (Ahmadu Ribadu) of Nigeria. [Text] [AB172138 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1284

ALLEGED SPYING FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

ZCCM was tight-lipped at the weekend over the decision to dismiss two senior expatriate officers in Lusaka and Kitwe for allegedly spying for South Africa.

According to reliable sources in Kitwe yesterday, the two expatriates — one based in Kitwe and the other based in Lusaka — were originally given 48 hours to leave the country about a week ago, but the period has now been extended to two weeks.

Asked about the two expatriates at the weekend a ZCCM spokesman said the matter was "news" to him as he had heard nothing about it.

But the sources said one of the two men was currently on leave which he applied for as soon as he learnt that the company had decided to dismiss him.

They said there was a likelihood of a third expatriate being ordered to leave the ZCCM and the country, but could not give details.

The sources dispelled rumours that the expatriates had been ordered to leave the ZCCM and the country after it had been learnt that they were involved in a highly organised scheme to embezzle funds and build up personal fortunes.

CSO: 4700/1691

ZCTU CHAIRMAN URGES GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW ECONOMIC POLICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has urged the Party and its Government to review economic policies to minimise redundancies.

Mr Chiluba said in a statement in Ndola yesterday the present trend of redundancies must be viewed as part of economic performance which began to unfold in early 1970s.

The labour chief said improving the economy was the only solution to unemployment. Legal provisions which were passed to curb the spate of redundancies were mere safeguards that could easily crumble under heavy economic pressure.

He blamed Government economic policy makers for only seeing the red signs without making efforts to arrest the situation. It was the Government's duty to solve such situations which it unfortunately failed to do.

Mr Chiluba said: "It is indeed every government's duty and progressive policy in a planned economy to stimulate economic growth and create employment.

"But Government policy and strategy misled us and we were consequently promised only months in specific terms in which to overcome what they thought and saw as the true problems confronting the nation."

Mr Chiluba said unless more realistic economic measures were taken to change the attitude, no progress would be made.

He suggested that the Government should look at both the production and consumption costs of the domestic product or the national product so that it could be easy to tell the truth about the economic situation.

The economy was not declining because of production costs. This belief was a dangerous misinformation which the labour movement had totally rejected because it was biased against workers whom it sought to dismiss at the slightest pretext.

The truth was that the economy was on the decline because of ever increasing consumption costs.

Comparing Zambia's unemployment situation to Western countries was failure to appreciate the fundamental differences between Zambia and those countries. For example, unemployed people in Britain were paid while those in Zambia did not get anything.

CSO: 4700/1691

ZCTU TO DEMAND NATIONAL WAGE INCREASE FOR WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is to demand a national wage increase for workers in view of the soaring cost of living.

Announcing this in Kitwe yesterday ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said the wage demand was the only reasonable thing to do in view of the soaring cost of living.

The ZCTU would also draw up some demands because the labour movement refused to allow workers to work on "empty or nearly empty stomachs".

The demands would reflect the buying power of workers in view of the price increases on commodities.

But he assured that the unions would ask for reasonable demands and would negotiate at national level rather than through the usual methods of union to management basis.

Mr Zimba was reacting to

Tuesday's price increase of mealie meal by 30 per cent and recent hikes on other commodities.

The ZCTU had gathered statistical data of rise of not only mealie meal but all foods.

The aggregate of the increases far outstripped "whatever was awarded to workers in forms of wages and salaries either through negotiations by various unions or through the so-called annual increases by arrangement in public sector or through collective agreements periodically".

The price hikes had left the worker with nothing to match the soaring cost of living.

Mr Zimba understood the reasons for the increases because various economic sectors had to make profit. But the ZCTU felt that profit-making should not be encouraged at

the expense of workers especially those in low-income groups.

It was right and proper for the nation to brace itself on an appreciative basis for the highest national demand by workers through the ZCTU.

But he added: "We have not matched the incomes of the working people with these soaring prices of commodities." That was why the labour movement would ask for higher wages.

Mixed feelings

The interests of the workers had to be protected. The unions were aware of the economic problems prevailing in Zambia.

But he noted that workers whether in the high, low or middle income bracket were all subjected to the same price.

CSO: 4700/1691

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE SURVEY RELEASED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

TOTAL wage employment in the formal sector increased by over 47 per cent between 1964 and 1980, according to a survey by the Central Statistical Office.

But a manpower survey in the mining sector which has just been published, the Central Statistical office has reported that continued use of sub-contractors in the mining industry has robbed a substantial number of Zambians of potential employment.

Mining is the second largest employer accounting for between 16 to 19 per cent of the total number of employees in the formal sector. It accounted for 63,250 employees in 1980.

According to the results of the employment inquiry total wage employment in the formal sector in Zambia rose from 264,100 in 1964 to 388,990 in 1980 showing an increase of 47 per cent.

Over the years the share of the mining sector as employer has decreased from 19 per cent in 1964 to 16 per cent in 1980.

"In recent years, the mines had tended to engage sub-

contractors for various jobs that used to be carried out by the employees of the mines themselves. This, among other reasons, has led to the reduction of the work force of the mines," says the report.

The report notes that in 1964, 16 per cent of the employees in the mining industry were non-Zambians while in 1980 this percentage declined to 10.

Out of the total labour force in mining 8.1 per cent were professional, technical and related workers. But the report says most of the professional and highly technical jobs were still being done by non-Zambians.

The medical and its related field was dominated by non-Zambians. Half of the medical doctors employed in the mining industry were expatriates.

General workers constitute the second largest group of workers in the mining sector after production, manufacturing, construction and maintenance workers. They accounted for 21.6 (16,145) of total employment of which 93.8 per cent (15,144) were Zambians.

CSO: 4700/1691

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN ADB LOAN AGREEMENT TO SET UP TWO STATE FARMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government will sign a loan agreement with the African Development Bank (ADB) for establishing two State farms in Luapula Province, Parliament heard yesterday.

The contract concluded in June is scheduled to be tabled before the board of the ADB for approval this month and thereafter the loan will be finally signed.

Minister of National Commission and Development Planning Dr. Henry Mebeelo said after the signing, the Government would advertise for international tender through various organs of the media.

He was speaking when the House resumed sitting for the fourth sessions of the fourth National Assembly.

"After that a consultant will be selected through the normal tender procedures with the approval of the African Development Bank."

He was speaking during a question and answer session in reply to Samfya Central MP Mr Joseph Kasongo who asked what progress had been made so far towards setting up of two proposed State farms in Samfya and Nchelenge districts.

The minister said considerable progress had been made on the establishment of State farms in general and those in Luapula province in particular.

In September last year, the Government submitted a list of projects to the ADB for possible funding among which was the Nchelenge State farm.

As a follow-up to that request, the ADB sent an agricultural expert in February to visit the Nchelenge State farm site with a view to drawing up terms of reference for a feasibility study.

During the expert's visit, it was agreed the ADB would cover the Samfya State farm so that feasibility studies for the two farms could be funded by the same bank.

The expert met several officials Party and Government leaders in Mansa, Samfya and Nchelenge districts.

"The preliminary indications from the tour are that the African Development Bank will be willing to finance the feasibility studies on these two State farms."

A request to the ADB was made for technical assistance.

In early June, a team of Government officials held loan negotiations with the ADB.

The negotiations were based on the terms of reference drawn by the ADB expert who visited the two sites of the farms.

Identified

It was expected that the feasibility studies would take seven months to complete, while land clearing in preparation for planting was likely to start after the 1982-83 rainy season.

CSO: 4700/1691

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW PRODUCER PRICES FOR CROPS

Production Costs Monitored

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FARMERS will now get more for a bag of maize sold to Nam-board following the new producer prices for major crops announced by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday.

A Press statement from Mr Mwila in Lusaka said the prices cover the 1982/83 and 1983/84 seasons.

For a 90 kg bag of grade 'A' maize the price has been raised from K16 to K18.30. Other prices are: 90 kg bag of soya beans will now cost K45.30 instead of K42.31, 80 kg bag of shelled groundnuts (chalimbana) will cost K55 and K52 for Makulu red or Natal common.

Sunflower grade 'A' will cost K21.50 50 kg bag and K19.40 for grade 'B'. Unshelled groundnuts will fetch K11 for the 90 kg standard bag (Chalimbana) and K10.40 for (Makulu red or Natal common) Paddy rice now costs K40 per 80 kg bag. Wheat will now fetch K35.75 per 90 kg bag while cotton

will cost 52 ngwee per kg, virginia tobacco will be K2.70 per kg and milk 47n per litre.

Mr Mwila said the Party and its Government had fixed new prices for sorghum at K16 per 90 kg and barley at K35.75 per 90 kg bag.

The minister said the importance of the new prices could not be overlooked.

"The new policy of announcing producer prices covering two years is aimed at giving farmers a long planning period.

The ministry will monitor and review production costs and prevailing world prices.

In addition the Party and its Government also considered the pricing of malting barley and sorghum whose production was very suited for Zambia's climate.

He said both crops were important to the economy, not only in the brewing industry, but also for human consumption and as stockfeed.

"Increased production of these crops will save the country a lot of foreign exchange," Mr Mwila said.

The producer prices for maize, sunflower, rice, groundnuts, cotton and wheat was also hiked last year.

CFB Disappointed With Prices

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Nevy Nkole]

[Text]

THE Zambia Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) has expressed disappointment with the new producer prices of crops for the 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 seasons announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development in Lusaka last week.

Chairman of CFB Mr Dennis Garner said in Lusaka yesterday that the maize hectareage for the 1982/1983 farming season would be greatly affected by the disappointing prices announced by the Government.

"We had projected an increase in hectareage of about 20 per cent for next year over this year's hectareage but with the new prices, I do not think this is going to be possible", Mr Garner said.

Mr Garner, who was in Lusaka from his Mazabuka farm, was commenting on the new producer prices announced by Agriculture Minister Mr Unja Mwila in which the price of maize Grade A went up from K16 to K18.30 per 90 kg bag.

Mr Mwila announced the producer prices of maize, cotton, tobacco, soya beans, groundnuts, sunflower, beans, paddy rice, barley and sorghum for the 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 seasons.

He said then that the new policy of announcing the prices spread over two seasons was aimed at giving farmers a longer planning period.

"Increased production of

these crops will save the country a lot of foreign exchange", he said.

The following day, Namboard also announced price increases of various brands of fertilizer.

And Mr Garner said farmers would not gain much from the increases because of the increases in fertilizer prices.

"The increase in fertilizer prices means that the farmer will now have to pay 70n earned per bag of maize to buy fertilizer and the rest will go to meet other production costs such as farming implements", he said.

Taking into consideration the current inflationary trends the world over, the K16 per 90 kg bag of maize Grade A for last year was suitable compared to this year's K18.30n.

Mr Garner said he did not see how the new producer prices could attract farmers to grow more maize and noted that the hectareage for next year might remain at the same level or only witness a slight increase.

During the current season, 700 members of CFB had put up a commendable

performance and expected to produce about 10 million bags of maize but had been let down by the poor rainfall.

Mr Garner stressed the importance of the agricultural industry saying that it had proved to be the main impetus of most countries economies and hence the need to provide it with more incentives.

Even the K18.50 per 90 kg of Grade A maize which the farmers had hoped for could have been better without any increases on fertilizer.

While the country had witnessed increases in fuel prices of about 60 per cent and 30 per cent on fertilizer, the increase on a 90 kg bag of Grade A maize was only about 14 per cent.

Authorities should encourage the growing of crops locally and cut down on the importation of these as it cost K20 to import a bag of maize which cost K10 to produce locally.

Mr Garner said his bureau would continue holding consultations with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Development and Finance on possible ways of assisting farmers further.

TNDP'S 1982 ANNUAL PLAN CALLS FOR BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has set a target of 12.8 million bags of maize to be harvested in the next farming season.

About 8.8 million bags of the total 12.8 million targeted are expected to be marketed.

This is contained in this year's annual plan of the Third National Development Plan (TNDP).

According to the plan, the bumper harvest is expected from a planned area of 564,000 hectares which would be increased by 61,000 hectares from the last season.

If the target is achieved, it will be an all-time record shattering the 11 million bags recorded in the 1980-81 season, when 7.7 million bags were marketed.

The largest chunk of the

crop is expected to come from the Eastern, Southern, and Central provinces which are jointly expected to produce about 11 million of the 12.8 million bags total output.

About 9 million bags are expected from the 1981-82 season of which 6 million would be marketed. The low yield is as a result of severe drought in most parts of Zambia in the past season.

The Government has also set higher targets for other crops such as rice, wheat, groundnuts, sunflower, soya beans, seed cotton and tobacco.

They are "quite realistic" because they were set after "extensive consultations and discussions with various categories of producers in the sector".

CSO: 4700/1691

MAJOR 1982 INCREASES IN GDP EXPECTED TO BE IN MINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA's mining and quarrying industries are expected to increase at the end of the year.

According to this year's estimates for economic growth in various sectors released by the National Commission for Development Planning, the major increases in real Gross Domestic Product for 1982 are expected to be in mining.

Mining output for 1982 is expected to improve as the bulk of the available foreign exchange and internal investment are consumed by the industry.

A significant improvement in mining is expected to result through diversification aimed at systematic mining, processing and export of precious and semi-precious stones while Government plans to enact appropriate legislation to control the illegal mining of these valuable minerals.

Owing to partial failure of the rains in 1982 and the anticipated fall in maize production,

a fall in the agricultural value is anticipated.

Focus for this year's annual plan will be to stimulate domestic production of goods, accelerate the pace of economic recovery and to initiate the growth process that was envisaged at the beginning of the Third National Development Plan.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are expected to grow by seven per cent at the end of the year, while manufacturing has an anticipated growth rate of four per cent over the 1981 figure.

In transportation, the Government has measures to rehabilitate rolling stocks of both Tazara and Zambia Railways while the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) operational bus fleet will be augmented.

This sector is expected to achieve eight per cent increase in its performance over last year's level.

CSO: 4700/1691

INDECO SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES MEALIE MEAL PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE prices of mealie meal have been increased by about 30 per cent, an Indeco spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Making the announcement, the spokesman said the increases were unavoidable if milling companies were to operate above margin.

With immediate effect, a 25 kg bag of breakfast mealie meal which cost K6.88 will now sell at K8.37 while a 25 kg roller meal bag has gone up from K5.47 to K6.77.

A 90 kg roller meal bag goes up from K18.40 to K22.95 while a 50 kg bag of roller meal will cost K13.00 from K10.45 and a 50 kg bag of breakfast meal costs K16.19 from K13.26.

The ten by two and a half kg packages of breakfast meal will sell at K8.91 from K7.40. The 12½ kg bag will cost K4.11 from K3.39 while the 2½ kg will cost 89n from 74n.

Last week, the Indeco spokesman warned that the prices would be increased soon and that they were unavoidable as a result of increased producer prices paid to peasant and commercial farmers for the current crop.

Out of Question

"We hope the consumers and the general public will appreciate that National Milling, Indeco Milling and Choma Milling companies have no option if they are to continue providing the essential commodities to the nation especially in the present economic climate where Government subsidies are out of the question," he said.

About ten days ago, the Times of Zambia warned that the nation must brace itself for the increases because the Zambia Cooperative Federation, ZCF, had asked the Government for an increase in the selling price of maize to millers.

Last week, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila announced new producer prices for maize and other major crops.

The prices cover the 1982/83 seasons. For a 90 kilogramme bag of grade 'A' maize the price was raised from K16 to K18.30.

The minister said the importance of the new prices could not be overlooked.

"The new policy of announcing producer prices covering two years is aimed at giving farmers a long planning period."

The ministry would monitor and review production costs and prevailing world prices, he said.

The last time the prices of breakfast and roller meal went up was in January last year.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima announced then that the Party and its Government had decided on the increases because of the poor state of the economy.

Consequently and because of the decision to streamline Namboard operations in a bid to minimise subsidies, the Party and its Government had among other things decided that:

- The local maize price differential should be permanently removed;

- The imported maize price differential subsidy should be reduced.

COS: 4700/1691

MINISTRY LAUNCHES MAJOR FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION EXERCISE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development has launched a major fertiliser distribution exercise to ensure prompt delivery of the commodity in all districts by the end of September.

This is one of the measures the ministry has taken to avoid late fertiliser deliveries, which had in the past adversely affected farmers' plans.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka to mark Farmers Day, the minister, Mr Unia Mwila yesterday said:

"We plan to have all fertiliser distributed to all parts of the country by the end of September unlike in the past when deliveries were made as late as

November."

Mr Mwila said his ministry was aware that fertiliser was a vital agricultural input which farmers needed as early as possible to give them ample time to prepare themselves.

He urged the farming community to do its utmost to ensure a bumper crop harvest next year.

"With the attractive producer prices that the government has just announced, our farmers should seize the challenge and produce more food," the minister said.

He was optimistic that if farmers worked hard this season, Zambia could reap "the greatest bumper harvest ever."

CSO: 4700/1691

NAMBOARD INCREASES PRICES OF VARIOUS FERTILIZERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] NAMBOARD has increased prices of various fertilisers with immediate effect, a company spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said in a Press statement that the move had been necessitated by increased costs in acquiring the commodity.

"These prices have been taken into account in the recently announced producer prices. Despite the increases, the fertiliser prices are still being heavily subsidised by Government."

The Government this week increased producer prices for maize, groundnuts, sunflower and other crops. The prices were announced by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila.

The new prices for a 50 kg of fertiliser are as follows (with old prices in brackets):

Tobacco Mixture 'A' K13.15 (K9.15); Tobacco Mixture 'C' K14.65 (K11.15); Tobacco Mixture 'V' K10.15 (14.15); Maize Mixture 'R' K14.95 (K11.94); Maize Mixture 'X' K14.95 (K11.94); Maize Mixture 'D' K14.95 (K11.75).

Prices for the other fertilisers are: Ammonium Nitrate K14.08 (K10.60); Sulphate of Ammonia K13.40 (K9.40); Nitrate of Soda K16.35 (K13.35) Urea K14.95 (K10.95); Single Super Phosphate K13.35 (K9.35); Triple Super Phosphate K16.65 (K13.65).

For Potash fertilisers, the prices are as follows: Potassium Chloride K10.95 (K6.95); Potassium Sulphate K11.70 (K7.70); Mixed TSP and SSP K15.20; Wet Fertilisers K11.15 (K7.15); and Sweepings K13.10 (K9.15).

The Government last increased fertiliser prices last year.

COS: 4700/1691

FAO LAUNCHES HIDES, SKIN PROJECT TO ENCOURAGE LEATHERCRAFT UNITS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has embarked on a multi-million Kwacha hides and skins project in a move to encourage leather craft units.

The project, which is carried out in conjunction with the Zambian Government, would greatly help to cut down on loss caused by wastage of hides and skins.

A FAO statement, issued in Lusaka during the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show, said within the first year of its implementation the project had shown encouraging results by considerably increasing the number of available hides and improving the quality.

Hides increased from 118,000 in 1980 to 160,000 in 1981. The price of one hide had gone up from K7 to K10 due to improvement in quality.

The project was sponsored under a technical cooperation programme between the Government and FAO. The aim was to achieve self-sufficiency in hides and skins.

"Hides worth K500,000 have been made available to the industry through tech-

nical officials of veterinary department, agricultural supervisors, butchers and farmers," the statement said.

Under the project Zambians would be trained abroad. Some had already been awarded fellowships to study hides, skins and leather technology in England for three years.

The Netherlands government had agreed to finance follow up activities which would include setting up of a training centre for hides and skins animal by-products and rural tanning.

The project was advising and assisting interested people to set up small tanneries, and this would be the start of the establishment of a leather industry in Zambia. It would create new employment opportunities and since the main producers of hides and skins were farmers, it would be particularly conducive towards rural development.

CSO: 4700/1691

WORLD BANK ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT GRINDS TO HALT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION Kwacha Zambia-World Bank road maintenance project which was supposed to have started in 1978 has ground to a halt because the Zambian Government does not have the local resources, according to sources at the Mechanical Services Department in Lusaka.

The sources told the **Sunday Times** this week that the World Bank was to pay 85 per cent and the Government the remainder towards the project estimated to cost more than K20 million.

And the bank's resident representative in Zambia, Mr Kingsley Amoako, could neither confirm nor deny the reports that the project had been shelved, but said it should have started in 1979 when the bank made K19.1 million available but the Government did not have the local resources "due to budgetary difficulties".

Permanent secretary for the Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Ian Sikazwe, said the scheme was expected to start before the end of the year, but declined to discuss the cause of the delay.

According to the sources, the project, called third highway, was aimed at maintaining existing roads throughout

Zambia starting with Luapula Province.

Luapula had been chosen first because it had one of the worst road links with outside towns after feasibility studies conducted by the World Bank and the Government between 1976 and 1977.

Zambia was to pay K1.5 million each year towards the project, but was unable to raise the money. This year it managed K800,000 which the ministry had since withdrawn from MSD as the project had been abandoned.

The sources said a team of World Bank officials were expected in the country to review the progress of the project this month and "possibly cut down on capital expenditure, and use manual labour if necessary".

Mr Amoako confirmed that he was expecting two or three bank officials this month to review the project and ensure it took off.

He said the project had been delayed because authorities had difficulties in recruiting manpower.

Mr Sikazwe said the Government had now recruited seven mechanical and road engineers from various countries including Sri Lanka.

Four of the men are from Pakistan and two from Egypt.

ITALIAN ROAD TARRING GRANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Italian government has approved two loans amounting to more than K50 million for tarring of Chama/Matumbo road in Eastern and Northern provinces.

Branch manager of the Cogefar Construction Company Mr. Filippo Airoidi, said yesterday that the Italian government had approved two loans amounting to a total of K51,750,000 towards the construction of the road this year.

Mr Airoidi said that the document for the first loan of K11,750,000 had already been sent to the Zambia government by the Italian government.

He said that document for the second loan of K40,000,000 were expected to be in the country in three weeks time, adding that as soon as the documents for the loans were finalised by the Zambian government, work on the project will start.

Mr Airoidi said that his company was ready to move to the site when funds are released by the government.

CSO: 4700/1691

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH GRANT--ZAMBIA is to receive about K25 million grant from Sweden for the 1982/83 aid period, Swedish charge d'affaires Ulf Walden said in Lusaka. Mr Walden said the grant would be specifically for the development of agriculture, health and education in the country. The envoy who was speaking at the Swedish pavilion at the Lusaka show grounds said the grant was given to Zambia annually for the development of the three sectors. Zambia was among developing countries programmed for the Swedish help in developing mainly the agriculture, health and educational sectors. The grants are slightly increased each year to help speed up the development of the three sectors. The K25 million grant will cover the period from July this year to July next year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Aug 82 p 5]

TOURISM EARNINGS--Zambia earned more than K39,000,000 in foreign exchange through tourism last year, K15 million more than the previous year. The Zambia National Tourist Board (ZNTB) annual report says Zambia recorded 146,454 visitors in 1981 compared to 86,931 the previous year. Africa is the largest source of visitors generating 67.6 per cent of the total number followed by Britain, Scandinavia, Central Europe and the Americas. The unusually high increases in visitors has been attributed to the peace in the region. An estimated 29,978 people were directly employed in the tourism industry in 1981 compared to 22,382 in 1980 while three times as many were indirectly earning their livelihood from tourist activities. The ZNTB is satisfied with the growth of the tourism industry in 1981 and hopes that, given the Government sustained policy and financial support, the industry will play an increased role in the development of Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1691

NDIWENI HITS AT 'UN-AFRICAN' RESETTLEMENT PLANS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] BULAWAYO. THE Government's resettlement policies are "un-African" and against the wishes of the people, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni said yesterday.

Chairing a meeting between Ntabazinduna peasant farmers and Government resettlement officials, Chief Ndiweni said: "The people do not want resettlement. All they want is an extension of the communal lands. The Government should buy adjacent farms and add them to the communal lands."

Many of the farmers and councillors at the meeting vigorously supported the chief.

The discussion took place when participants in the Hlekweni seminar on the degradation of the environment visited Ntabazinduna for an on-the-spot study of development problems.

Cde Simon Pazvakavambwa, chief irrigation officer in the Department of Rural Development, faced a barrage of questions when he explained Government resettlement policy.

Cde Pazvakavambwa said the Government did not want to extend the former tribal trust lands. It wanted to transform resettlement areas into productive land.

"The philosophy of resettlement is to give an opportunity to people who have never had a chance of earning a livelihood through the land. That's our first priority.

"We are also seeking to relieve land pressure on the communal hands.

"At the same time we say the newly-resettled areas must produce food for both local people and the markets. We are not keen to give land to people who are not likely to use it productively," he said.

Even if a farm purchased was adjacent to a communal area it would be resettled according to the Government philosophy.

"It will not be added to the communal lands," he said, amid murmurs of disapproval from the peasants, a few of whom left the meeting.

He appealed to his audience not to listen to rumours after one of the councillors said some people thought whatever was produced on the resettlement schemes would be taken by the Government.

"I would suggest you organise yourselves and visit some resettlement schemes and talk to the people. This will clear whatever doubts you have."

Answering another question, Cde Pazvakavambwa said the Government would help newly-resettled people to overcome initial problems.

"We are not just taking people and putting them in these areas to suffer."

CSO: 4700/1690

ZANU (PF) CONGRESS TO BE HELD AFTER PARTY SHAKE-UP

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE long-awaited ZANU (PF) congress will be held in May next year at a venue still to be decided, the party's national organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

The restructuring exercise, headed by Prime Minister Cde Mugabe as party president and secretary-general, would be completed on September 30. "We are looking at May as the day for the congress," Cde Nyagumbo said in an interview.

Gweru, the birthplace of the party, and Nyanda had been proposed for the venue of the congress. A final decision would be made soon by the central committee.

Cde Nyagumbo, chairman of the commissariat committee responsible for restructuring the party in preparation for the congress, said highlights of the meeting would be the

review of the manifesto and elections of the central committee and the national executive.

"We want to expand our manifesto with emphasis on production and the move towards socialism. We want elections to be held so that the people can elect the new central committee and the national executive," he explained.

The posts of national chairman and secretary for defence had been vacant since the death of Cde Herbert Chitepo and Cde Josiah Tongogara. They were expected to be filled during the congress.

Cde Nyagumbo, who is the Minister of Mines, said his committee was very satisfied with the state of the party following its reorganisation. More members had joined the party from ZAPU and the white community.

"We have had a good response from the white community," he added.

Some party officials had lost their posts during the exercise for various reasons, including indiscipline and misapp-

ropriation of funds. Members' morale was high following the restructuring programme.

New party cards would be introduced on August 7 at 50 cents each. Holders of old cards would only be asked to pay the difference of 20 cents.

The restructuring of the party had been carried out at cell, village, branch, district and provincial levels.

"The smooth going of the exercise has been due to the hard work by party MPs who have been very helpful. They took it upon themselves to restructure the party in their constituencies," Cde Nyagumbo said.

Under the new arrangement, there would be certificates for district and provincial officials as well as membership cards. These would distinguish the leaders from general members.

There would also be seminars aimed at improving efficiency in the party's administration and organisation, as well as lectures on bookkeeping, chairmanship and the secretariat.

EXTENT OF ADB-ADF DEVELOPMENT AID REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] RURAL development in Zimbabwe has received a boost of nearly \$25 million from the African Development Bank and its affiliate, the African Development Fund.

The latest soft loans from the aid agencies will be channelled into a rural water supply scheme and the Chinyika resettlement project.

The first ADB loan of \$8 million to Zimbabwe was made in May this year to finance rural health centres.

The \$12 million ADB loan for the Chinyika project is repayable over 20 years, with a five-year grace period.

The aim of the project is to settle 4 400 families in an area of about 112 600 ha. Each family will have 6,5 ha for housing and farming.

There will also be communal grazing - land at each of the 103 villages and all necessary infrastructure is included in the development plan.

This will include credit extension, roads, marketing facilities, schools and clinics.

The total cost of the project is \$24 million, of which 40 percent will be in foreign exchange. It will take four years to complete, starting in October.

The ADF loan of about \$3 million to the same project is repayable over 50 years, with a 10-year grace period.

Mechanical equipment, plant and vehicles is included in the loan and will be acquired through international competitive bidding.

The ADB is making more than \$6 million available for the water supply project, while the ADF is lending \$3 million on similar terms to the Chinyika project.

The aim is to supply drinking water to the population living in certain rural service centres by drawing it from underground aquifers, rivers and springs, treating it and distributing it within the centres.

The project is expected to be completed by 1985 and will eventually cater for 80 centres and six growth points.

It is planned that the water supplied will meet demand until the year 2000 and will result in the concentration of socio-economic services in the areas.

The total cost of the scheme is about \$12,5 million of which 42 percent will be in foreign exchange.

Equipment will be obtained through competitive bidding by ADF State participants but civil works may be subject to local competitive bidding.

Zimbabwe joined the ADB in June 1980 as its 50th and youngest member, and the bank attended ZIMCORD in March last year.

This country will not only benefit directly from the bank's aid, but also from the bank's involvement in the SADCC, where it has pledged to assist in some regional projects.

On a recent visit to Harare, the bank's head of information, Mr Siyanga Malumo, said: "We feel more responsibility to Zimbabwe given the circumstances she went through during the war, especially in the rural areas."

CSO: 4700/1690

ZIMBABWE

MAY TOURISM, IMMIGRATION FIGURES REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] ALMOST 30 000 visitors came to Zimbabwe in May this year--a similar number for the same month last year--but 7 000 down on April this year.

According to the latest Government statistics, of the more than 29 000 visitors, about 6 000 stayed for less than one night while more than 23 000 stayed for an average of 10 nights and spent almost \$2,7 million.

More than 24 000 of the visitors came on holiday while about 4 000 were on business. More than 23 000 came from within Africa, with more than 12 000 from Zambia and 8 609 from South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

Almost 2 000 visitors came from Britain and Ireland and 992 from America and Canada.

In the same month 676 people came to settle in Zimbabwe and more than 1 330 emigrated. Of the immigrants, 157 came from Britain, 130 from Zambia, and 104 from Malawi. From the beginning of this year to May, more than 3 430 people immigrated to Zimbabwe. A similar number was recorded for immigrants for the same period last year.

Of the immigrants, 13 were engineers, 42 teachers, 14 mechanical engineers and 14 electricians. Many of them arrived by air and some came by road with more than 160 coming through the Chirundu border post.

Of the 1 337 emigrants, almost half lived in Harare, 279 in Bulawayo and 57 in Kwekwe. And more than 480 of the emigrants were in the 25 to 49 age group, while over 300 were of school-going age.

Some 18 were engineers, 12 accountants, 27 mechanical engineers, 35 involved in printing and related work, 31 teachers and 118 clerical workers. More than 760 left by road through the Beitbridge border post and almost 300 left from Harare Airport.

CSO: 4700/1690

WORKERS ACCUSE ZISCO OF RACISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Simomo Mubi]

[Text]

VERY little effort has been made to bring about racial harmony at Zisco, the Zimbabwean steel giant, according to a report by senior black employees at the corporation.

The well documented 12-page report, which details alleged incidents of racial discrimination by some white executives, was compiled by 20 blacks in middle management.

A copy of the report has been sent to the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, and the minister, Dr Simba Makoni, is understood to have expressed great concern.

"There is a concerted effort by the executive management to drive out qualified black personnel through frustration and deliberate indecisiveness," the report says.

A spokesman for the black employees said the report followed a meeting on June 18 between them and the general manager of Zisco, Mr Tom Harris, and other managers. The blacks felt little notice had been taken of their grievances.

"We were left with no option but to ask the Government to intervene on our behalf," he said.

The report continues: "The main issue involved in the dispute was the denial of opportunity for Africans to be in decision-making positions.

"Less qualified or unqualified personnel (mostly white) are assuming responsibility over

and above qualified black personnel.

"For a black there is a great emphasis on experience and qualification but for his white counterpart different criteria are used.

"We have had black engineers with experience from other countries who were told they were not experienced and would have to be retrained, while white expatriate engineers with fewer qualifications and less experience are recruited and given senior positions."

Blacks were undergraded, underpaid and often employed in an acting capacity, it said.

"On many occasions, when a black asks for a pay rise, an application has to be made to the Government. But when a white asks for a pay rise no application has to be made."

There were certain departments which were "closed shops" to blacks, even though they had the qualifications.

There were also departments which were designated black and had no white employees. "To justify this segregation, management said this had been done to 'avert racial friction'."

The report emphasised:
"We seek no confrontation. We do accept the organisational structure that exists and we would have liked to have played our roles in conformity with the structures, objectives and rules of the organisation."

"However, the odds are against us. We are constantly faced with strange anomalies in our work place which, when looked at, produce a carefully calculated design aimed at frustrating us by those in decision-making positions."

"This is unfortunate because if both whites and blacks worked together for the same objectives this would be a great company."

Unfortunately the problems had surfaced at a time when the corporation was in the grip of a world recession, which had contributed to a cut in production.

Only one blast furnace, from a total of four, was in operation.

The spokesman said:
"Probably 70 percent of Zisco's problems are due to factors beyond anyone's control, but a substantial amount is due to poor labour management."

"Not only blacks are frustrated. There are several very senior white staff who have left to join other organisations. This includes the company secretary, and financial manager Mr Charles Rickwood, and the chief accountant, Mr John Woolden."

Asked about the allegations, the general manager, Mr Harris, said:
"There is no racial discrimination at Zisco."

"It is a large company and to run it effectively we have to look at employees in terms of their merits and not the colour of their skin."

ZISCO MOVES TO AVOID CLOSURE REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell, Business Editor]

[Text] ALTHOUGH ZISCO is in a precarious financial state, it will not close.

Contrary to reports at the weekend the company is embarking on a major capital development programme, believed to amount to about \$75 million, so it is hardly about to cease trading.

The development programme includes a benzole plant, a new continuous caster to reduce production costs, a desulphurisation plant for iron production and replacement of its out-dated re-rolling mills.

But it is seeking a substantial sum from the Government.

This could be as much as \$50 million over the next three or four years and is needed to repay loans and cover operating losses, but does not have any bearing on the development programme.

Calculations show that ZISCO's annual debt servicing requirement is about \$16 million today and was heavily influenced by last year's doubling of interest rates. This burden is partly the result of interest payments on loans granted to the company by Government in the late 1970s.

Its predicament stems partly from rising production costs and falling export demand, but also from the fact that the Government took so long in approving a price increase for ZISCO products.

A 15 to 20 percent price rise was sought last year. Had it been approved last October ZISCO would have had millions of dollars more in its kitty today. But the new 25 percent increase has come at a time when the boom has gone so sales and income from domestic and export markets have dropped sharply.

Last year's transport crisis also had a significant effect. The bottleneck forced ZISCO to finance a 250 000 tonne stockpile, instead of its usual 10 000 tonnes.

ZISCO, however, is one of the few iron and steel companies in the world that does not receive direct or indirect government subsidies.

Only its Japanese competitors stand on their own feet although they do have access to cheap loans and work closely with their bankers and customers.

In West Germany iron and steel producers benefit from subsidies on their coal, electricity and energy costs. In the United States companies are granted special tax concessions and also shelter behind trigger pricing mechanisms.

The British Steel Corporation receives a direct £350 million government subsidy and has been allowed to write off a £3 billion debt and therefore has little or no debt servicing. Other European producers, such as those in France and Belgium benefit from direct government aid.

South Africa's ISCOR is also subsidised and is asking the authorities there for R60 million to cover losses on export orders.

Worldwide the industry has been hit by the recession and prices have been affected by the dumping war between the United States and Europe. This has directly affected ZISCO although the company is now selling specialised steel to Britain.

CSO: 4700/1690

CFU CHIEF URGES FARMERS TO NEGOTIATE WAGE INCREASES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] BASIC wage levels ought to be decided through collective bargaining, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

Addressing the congress, he said there was a strong feeling in the farming community that established channels could be used.

"We feel future wage levels must be arrived at on a collective bargaining system, using the Industrial Board."

Alleged violations of the minimum wage regulations had by and large, been found to be baseless and had failed to stand the test of further investigations.

The union, he said, would disown violators who would taint the good reputation of members.

Calling on farmers to improve the quality of their employees' lives, Mr Sinclair said: "Much has been done and much more remains to be done.

"Farmers need Government help in the provision of adequate facilities for workers. Tax incentives are important in this regard and we are hoping that this will come about in the Budget."

Constant contact with the Government was important because "if we lose that, we could lose everything", But there was a need for mutual trust and understanding.

The shortage of machinery and equipment would ultimately affect production. Producers had used initiative to keep the aged tractor fleet going, but were now reaching the end of their tether.

Mr Sinclair said that given the necessary infrastructure there was enormous potential for greater production in communal areas, and AFU members were going out of their way to help their "fellow communal farmers".

"I wish to thank the Government for the courteous and constructive way in which we have been able to discuss the land acquisition issue and many others, and we thank them for positive assistance in the squatter problem.

"However, I would be failing in my duty if I did not express our concern over the current wave of lawlessness in parts of the country.

"All are agreed that this has to stop. The Government knows it has the support of the commercial farmer in dealing with this threat to our community as well as the nation."

'Don't Bank on Maize'

ZIMBABWE had adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs to meet its "immediate reasonable demands" but should not become too complacent about its maize surplus, commercial farmers were told yesterday in Harare.

Mr Paddy Millar, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, told the CFU congress that another dry season could wipe out the maize surplus within a year.

At the same time, demand for agricultural produce was rising rapidly and "if we look towards the end of the century with population growth figures as they are, the volume of future food needs is staggering".

AMA was negotiating for funds to finance a study by an overseas expert into the country's food requirements for the next 40 years.

Mr Millar said it had been estimated that by 1985 Zimbabwe will need a minimum of a million tonnes of maize for local consumption. It will also need double the present wheat crop of 350 000 tonnes and about 57 000 tonnes of vegetable oil compared to the 38 000 tonnes being consumed this year.

"This year, in spite of the drought, you have proved what you can do. I believe that all Zimbabwe's farmers will be able to meet the tough challenge of feeding the nation," he said.

Not Enough Foreign Exchange Farmers Told

THE Ministry of Trade and Commerce does not have enough foreign exchange as large amounts are spent on fuel and the rest has to be shared between various sectors of the economy, the deputy minister, Mr John Landau, said yesterday.

Answering a delegate at the CFU congress Mr Landau said: "I appreciate the efforts the farmers are making to keep their produce going to market but the fact remains that we do not have a lot of money and a tremendous amount is spent on fuel."

Another member said he thought Zimbabwe had been given a lot of aid, but when farmers asked

for foreign exchange to buy new machinery they were told it was not available.

Mr Landau said his ministry was given some money by the Treasury.

"But there are other important things such as commerce, industry and resettlement projects which consume a large amount of money."

Foreign currency needed for fuel had increased by 10 percent from April partly because farmers were preparing their land. There was also a seasonal increase in allocations for crop chemicals and an increase in the allocation for grain bags needed for

next season.

"The consequence of these and other similar increases has been that the overall commercial and industrial allocations have had to be reduced by approximately 9 percent from their April levels."

He had just been told that Japan had given 5 000 tonnes of urea. This would go a long way towards meeting the shortfall.

His ministry would do everything possible to maintain allocations for spares within the reduced commercial provision. Allocations for tractors would be restored to \$2 million for the next quota so that 300 tractors could be imported.

The importation of trac-

tors would not be financed through commodity aid this year, but could be reviewed next year.

He said his ministry wanted to see the growth of businesses in the rural areas so that the people there could buy their goods at reasonable prices.

"Plans are well advanced for the creation of a Small Enterprises Development Corporation, which will be to small businessmen what the AFC and Agritex are to the small farmer."

SEDCO would help to put on to a viable footing, what seemed to be a non-productive sector of the economy, he said.

CSO: 4700/1690

RISING COSTS, LABOR PROBLEMS HIT ZIMALLOYS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] ESCALATING costs have now put Zimbabwe Alloys in the position where it would be as cheap to import chrome ore from overseas as to mine it from deposits in the Great Dyke, says chairman Mr Gerry Carey-Smith.

This not only reflects the effect of increases in costs in recent years, but also the effect of present exchange rates, which made imports cheap in comparative terms, he reports, in his statement for the year ended March 31, 1982.

Rising interest rates and labour problems during the last 12 months had seriously affected the company's performance.

The first six months produced pre-tax profits of \$2 237 000. However, "a dramatic deterioration in the second half" resulted in losses of \$3 180 000, leading to a deficit for the year as a whole of \$943 000.

The rise in interest rates in September 1981 effectively doubled the cost of money in just seven months.

The effect on Zimalloys was that interest charges rose from \$2,537 million in March 1981 to \$4,797 million in the year under review. For the period to March 1983, this is expected to rise to over \$8 million.

"In part the increases reflect, of course, a higher level of borrowing, but almost \$4 million will be added to our loss in the current year because of interest rate increases," said Mr Carey-Smith.

Total borrowings increased by \$15,1 million, of which \$2,8 million related to the acquisition of Consolidated Minerals Ltd, to \$53,4 million, but it would be imprudent to increase this level while interest rates remained at their present levels.

In the meantime, while talks were being held with Government, Zimalloys' cash position would have to be stabilised by cutting back on production.

Carelessness, lack of effort and poor time-keeping accounted for almost \$1 million in lost production and about the same again had been spent on equipment repairs that should not have been necessary, he added.

However, continued Mr Carey-Smith, although industrial relations improved a number of disturbing trends had developed.

"It is noteworthy, for example, that when workers' committees are seen to be working with management they are regarded by some of their colleagues as 'sell-outs'.

"As a result, there have been instances where committee members have either resigned or withdrawn their co-operation.

"Either way, this is a disappointing example of failure to accept their responsibility as members of the committee," said Mr Carey-Smith.

Zimalloys has had more than its fair share of problems at its refinery in Gweru.

"Recently at the refinery, we have had the unprecedented situation of workers, including members of the workers' committee, taking the law into their own hands and trying to intimidate management to get their way."

He also criticised labour legislation as contributing towards poor relations with the workforce.

"The undermining effect of certain Government legislation on industrial discipline is increasingly being referred to in the Press and it can be confirmed that it is definitely having a detrimental effect on industrial relations," he said.

CSO: 4700/1690

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN VISITORS--A 26-MAN delegation from the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry will visit Zimbabwe from 16 to 21 August. The trade mission will be hosted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe and the Nigerian High Commission. Delegates will be given an economic briefing by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council and will hold meetings with local businessmen. Their nature of business includes insurance, building, banking, garment manufacturing and shipping. Local businessmen wishing to meet the mission should contact Mr. Lanuhum at the Nigerian High Commission. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

TRAINING BOTSWANANS--ZIMBABWE is training about 60 railway personnel from Botswana, a spokesman in the Ministry of Transport said in Harare yesterday. There were 35 trainee locomotive drivers and more than 20 artisans and technicians. The move is part of an agreement between the governments of Botswana and Zimbabwe to prepare Botswana for the running and maintenance of locomotives when it takes over the section of the line running through it in July 1987. Botswana also plans to build a line to join the Namibian network at Gobabis, which will link it to the major port at Walvis Bay. The Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, said recently that the Botswana government had bought rolling stock and locomotives from a West German manufacturer in preparation for the take-over. They were due to be delivered later this year and would operate within Botswana. The training of railway personnel was discussed at talks in Harare between ministerial delegations from the two countries last month. The spokesman said that although the talks had centred on the proposed takeover of the line, which runs from the Botswana border to Ramatlabama on the border with South Africa, there had been no mention of what the Gaborone government was to pay for the stretch of rail. "There are not details about this," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1690

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